MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 OCTOBER 1984

Israel

Cyprus Embassy Explosion — A car-bomb exploded near the Israeli Embassy in Cyprus early on 4 October, Nicosia radio announced. A police statement cited by the radio said the bomb caused a fire but added that no casualties have been reported.

Peres U.S. Visit — Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, in remarks broadcast by IDF radio, said he intends to secure a guarantee of future economic and military aid during his forthcoming U.S. visit, though he added that he will not "ask for aid like a beggar." Peres will not request emergency aid but will ask President Reagan for U.S. investment funds to help restructure the Israeli economy over a 5-year period, Jerusalem radio noted.

Relations with Egypt — Prime Minister Peres told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that he has proposed a summit meeting with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak but that the latter has turned the offer down because of the ongoing dispute over Taba, Jerusalem radio reported. The Cairo paper *AL-AHRAM* confirmed Mubarak's rejection of the proposal "for the time being," noting the Egyptian leader's view that more time is needed to prepare for such a meeting and make it successful, according to MENA. Mubarak feels that a meeting for its own sake would not serve the cause of peace and might even have adverse repercussions, *AL-AHRAM* added.

Egypt-OPEC

President Mubarak received Saudi Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani during the latter's visit to Cairo as a representative of OPEC, SPA reported. Their talks covered the current oil situation and coordination between Egypt and OPEC, Yamani disclosed afterward in remarks reported by MENA.

Lebanon

Comment on U.S. Role, Withdrawals — The United States should persuade the Israelis to withdraw from Lebanon and respect UN Security Council resolutions because it is fully responsible for "all" Israel's actions, Damascus radio contended in a commentary on the U.S. role in the negotiations over Israel's withdrawal. The radio stressed that Syria supports Prime Minister Rashid Karami's call for "a certain side" to help achieve Israel's withdrawal. Meanwhile, in a telephone interview with Beirut television, Karami said his current talks with U.S. officials are preparing the atmosphere for reaching an accord over Israel's withdrawal. If the Israelis make partial withdrawals without reaching any accord, this will not have negative results, he added.

Security — Three Israeli soldiers were wounded by a roadside bomb explosion north of the Al-Awwali River, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement reported by IDF radio. IDF patrols were operating north of the river in order to preserve order in the Al-Kharrub region and to ensure that the Druze abide by their agreement to prevent the infiltration of terrorists into the south, Jerusalem radio asserted.

In another development, the Voice of Lebanon and the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon cited reports that more vehicles have been prepared for terrorist bomb attacks.

Kuwait

Foreign Minister's Interview — Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, in an interview with *AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI*, expressed the readiness of the GCC as mediator "to do anything" to stop the Iran-Iraq war, according to KUNA. "The Iranians must listen to reason," he said, adding, "We will continue our contacts with Iranian officials and with the Iraqi brethren until we find a way to resolve the problem." Shaykh Sabah also described U.S.-Kuwaiti relations as "not tense" and hoped that the Americans would agree to the Soviet proposal to hold an international conference to resolve the Middle East Crisis. Queried about "some Gulf countries" providing military facilities to foreign navies, he said that while Kuwait has never stopped any ships from refueling at its ports, "we do not allow any foreign bases on our soil."

Chernenko Message to Amir — The amir of Kuwait received a message from Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko, but "the contents of the message have not been disclosed," KUNA noted.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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'Arafat Says Palestinians Manufacturing Own Weapons

LD031711 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1644 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Kuwait, 3 October (KUNA) — In a press statement published here today, the PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestine revolution forces said today that the Palestine revolution "is manufacturing its own weapons. We have already manufactured the RPG, the SPG, and the Semenov guns and have developed the Katyusha rockets."

In an interview with *AL-YAQAZAH* magazine, published in its latest edition, 'Arafat said "the Beirut steadfastness was to the Arabs and the Palestinians akin to the steadfastness of Stalingrad to the Soviets with one difference though: They stood fast as a state on their own soil while we stood fast on the soil of our brothers when we were only groups of fighters."

"Under difficult conditions and since our departure from Beirut," he said, "we have succeeded in building three factories in various parts of the Arab world."

Replying to a question, 'Arafat said that our brothers and allies in the Lebanese resistance have been the best support for us these days in southern Lebanon and we have been coordinating and fighting with them. We will force the occupation forces to withdraw in humiliation together. The Palestine weapons are playing their role too in the battles for the liberation of Southern Lebanon.

Palestinians Blame Israel for Nicosia Blast

JN041234 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Police sources in Nicosia said that a booby-trapped car exploded in a parking lot near the Israeli Embassy, but no casualties were reported and the fire which broke out following the explosion was quickly put out.

An information source in the Palestinian revolution leadership said that the car explosion was an Israeli act intended to strike at the Palestinian-Cypriot relations and harm the Arab presence on the island. The Palestinian source emphasized that the booby-trapped car was rented by members of the Israeli Embassy intelligence service in Cyprus.

Fatah Central Committee Scores PFLP Statements

JN031617 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1538 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] In the presence of Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], the Fatah Central Committee is continuing a series of meetings that began in Tunis last Monday. Today, a Fatah Central Committee official spokesman stated the following:

The PFLP and some of its leaders have made repeated statements and announcements full of both open and hidden accusations which have reached the extent of assailing the Fatah Central Committee and Brother Yasir 'Arafat. In view of their nature and the place where they were issued, the only explanation that can be given for these statements, now that the Aden-Algiers agreement has been achieved, is that they are an attempt by these leaders to dissociate themselves from this achievement in order to satisfy non-Palestinian desires. This contradicts the efforts to preserve the vitality and efficiency of the Palestinian national unity and the PLO's legitimate institutions at this stage, which is full of hostile plans that are emerging both from Richard Murphy's trips and from the other secret and semisecret contacts concerning the region8s developments.

We hope that the PFLP will stop such statements, bravely announce its commitment to the Aden-Algiers agreement, and act accordingly tso that the Fatah Central Committee will not take measures that would be necessitated by the continuation of the such statements.

The Fatah Central Committee is continuing its meetings to discuss all issues on its agenda.

Mahmud 'Abbas on Dispute

LD032116 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1231 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Tunis, 3 Oct (KUNA) — A prominent official in the Palestinian fedayeen Fatah movement here today denied "that the movement intends to divorce itself absolutely from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP]." He expressed the hope that the Algiers-Aden agreement will represent a "Catholic marriage" among the parties that signed it.

Member of the Fatah Central Committee Mahmud 'Abbas, told KUNA that the statement issued by the committee last night which included accusations levelled at the PFLP of attempting to extricate itself from the Algiers-Aden Agreement "came in reply to unfriendly statements from some officials in the PFLP from time to time."

He said: "From time to time we have been taken by surprise by statements made by some officials of the PFLP or by articles carried by *AL-HADAF*, its organ, containing much abuse against Fatah and Brother Yasir 'Arafat, knowing that despite the differences in viewpoints between us and the PFLP on several subjects we have never allowed ourselves to resort to abusing the officials and posture of the front."

He added: "We would not have departed from this framework last night except we had our fill and were afraid that some would consider our silence a weakness or admission to the false accusations levelled at us. Hence, we have decided to reply to every unfriendly word about us with 10 similar words."

'Abbas stressed that these remarks "absolutely do not mean Fatah's desire to divorce the PFLP, because blood cannot become water. In any event, a difference in viewpoints should not spoil the cause of cordiality, even more so if this cordiality is based on the foundation of struggle for the most sacred Arab issue."

Abu Mazin [nom de guerre of 'Abbas] expressed his hope that the Aden-Algiers agreement will represent "a Catholic marriage

which has no divorce" among the signatories to it, namely the Fatah movement, the PFLP, the Democratic Front, the Palestine Communist Party, and the Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

PFLP Asks Fatah To Adopt Firm Stand on Egypt

JN032111 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2055 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Damascus, 3 Oct (SANA) — The PFLP has asked the Fatah Central Committee to adopt a definite position vis-a-vis 'Arafat's violations and his recent statements about the importance of the Egyptian regime and Arab relations with it, as well as on restoring it to Arab ranks.

In a statement issued here today, the PFLP asked the Fatah Central Committee to adopt a definite stand toward the Jordanian regime's decision to resume relations with the Egyptian regime.

Fatah Delegation Leaves Tunis for Algiers

LD031338 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Tunis, 3 Oct (SPA) — A Fatah Central Committee delegation led by Mahmud 'Abbas (Abu Mazin), left Tunis today on its way to Algiers for talks with Algerian officials about issues concerning the current Palestinian situation.

Palestinian sources said other delegations from the Fatah Central Committee will go to Aden and Damascus for similar talks with officials in those countries.

The sources pointed out that it is expected the delegation to Aden will be headed by Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad), member of the Central Committee, while the delegation to Syria will be headed by Faruq Qaddumi (Abu al-Lutf), head of the PLO Political Department.

At the end of its meetings last night the Fatah Central Committee announced that it will send a delegation to Algiers to talk with Algerian officials about what was agreed in the previous meetings. It also said the committee will hold its regular meeting after the return of the delegation from Algiers.

PLO Official Criticizes Jordan, 'Arafat

JN031928 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Statement by Comrade Sami al-'Attari, member of the Ba'th Party National Command and Secretary of the PLO Central Council — date and place not specified]

[Text] The Jordanian regime's decision to restore diplomatic relations with the Egyptian regime, which is still shackled by the Camp David chains, not only represents a violation of Arab consensus but also constitutes a direct blow to our Palestinian cause and our people's struggle to liberate their homeland. The stand that 'Arafat and his rightist central committee have taken toward the Jordanian measure gives additional proof of 'Arafat's connivance in implementing the imperialist-Zionist- reactionary plot aimed at liquidating our people's cause in Palestine, which is also the central Arab cause.

It is the duty of all Palestinian resistance factions and all forces of freedom and progress in the Arab homeland to confront this plot in order to prevent its realization and to foil the implementation of the Reagan plan and the Camp David plot, which will greatly harm the Palestinian cause.

Toppling Yasir 'Arafat from his position in the PLO has become an urgent struggle demand. All efforts must be pooled to this end in order to prevent 'Arafat from exploiting his position in the PLO and his claims that he represents it in the plot to liquidate the cause.

Israeli Patrol Attacked Near Tyre

JN031756 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The Palestinian and Lebanese resistance men detonated a highly explosive, remote-controlled device when a Zionist patrol passed on the road between Tyre and 'Abbasiyah in occupied southern Lebanon today. One Zionist military vehicle was destroyed, and those occupying it were either killed or wounded. A Zionist military spokesman admitted the operation, but declined to mention losses. He said that his forces immediately launched search and combing campaigns and arrested a great number of citizens under the pretext that they belong to the resistance fighters, who withdrew safely to their bases.

GULF AFFAIRS

AL-QABAS: Gulf Countries Seek To Purchase F-16's

GF031410 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 2 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Four Arab Gulf countries have bid to purchase the sophisticated U.S. F-16 fighter planes. However, U.S. officials have said that these requests will not be dealt with until the new year because of the U.S. elections. A U.S. official has said that Kuwait is among these countries and its request has caused great difficulties because of the severe objection raised by the Zionist lobby in Congress. The Bahraini and the UAE requests are not faced with the same degree of objection.

The U.S. official said that Saudi Arabia has also requested to purchase F-15 planes. Its request too is faced with difficulties because it wants the improved and developed version of these fighter-bomber planes. The official added: The Gulf countries' requests for obtaining sophisticated planes coincides with the Pentagon recommendations on strengthening the defenses of these countries.

He continued: A Pentagon military delegation will visit the region after the U.S. elections to deal with these requests. The *WALL STREET JOURNAL* has reported from Paris that the UAE and Dassault, the French company manufacturing the French Mirage, are on the brink of signing an agreement exchanging oil for planes. The deal will consist of 18 Mirage-2000 planes, costing $450 million, for 15 million barrels of oil. French petroleum industry sources and a high-ranking OPEC official have said that this agreement will be signed very shortly.

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister on U.S. Ties, Gulf Situation

LD031103 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0924 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Paris, 3 Oct (KUNA) — The deputy prime minister, foreign and information minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, in a press statement published here today [words indistinct] establishment of foreign bases on its territory. In a press interview with the periodical *'AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI* published in Paris, he said that the GCC Charter rejects the presence of any (?foreigner) in the Gulf states and [words indistinct]. He expressed the readiness of the GCC to carry out any measures toward halting the Iraqi-Iranian war, now in its fifth year. He said: "We will continue our contacts with officials in Iran and with our Iraqi brethren to find a way to settle the problem."

Replying to a question about U.S.-Kuwaiti relations following Kuwait's objection to the nomination of Brandon Grove as U.S. ambassador to Kuwait, Washington's refusal to supply Kuwait with Stinger missiles, and Kuwait's decision to conclude a Soviet arms deal, Shaykh Sabah said: "Relations between the United States and Kuwait are not tense. The subject of the former ambassador has been resolved through the appointment of a new U.S. ambassador. As for the subject of arms, we do not consider Washington obliged to sell arms to us; we are not obliged to buy our arms from the United States; and it is nothing new for us to purchase Soviet weapons." He added: "We have good relations with both Washington and Moscow, and we have bought weapons from both countries."

Shaykh Sabah continued: "As for the Stinger missiles, we believe that the U.S. Congress has the right to give approval or refuse it, and we have the right to seek similar weapons from another country. We insist on finding a balance in our arms sources between Washington and Moscow as long as we have good relations with both countries."

Concerning Kuwait's pledge not to acquaint Soviet experts with the advanced U.S. weapons which the Kuwaiti Army possesses, Shaykh Sabah said: "The United States has the legitimate right to ask us to do this, as do the Soviets, for no country wants the secrets of its advanced weapons to be disclosed to another country."

Replying to a question on coordination among the Gulf countries and why some of them lean towards the Soviets and others towards Washington, Shaykh Sabah said: "The GCC Charter rejects any foreign presence in the Gulf countries; this Charter has been signed by and adhered to by all the GCC countries. On the other hand, there are countries in the GCC which have no relations with the Soviet Union. This is an internal affair and it should not be taken to mean that some states are completely in the hands of the Americans, or that others are completely in the hands of the Russians."

On the question of the possibility of achieving autonomous security in the GCC countries, and neutrality for the Gulf in general, Shaykh Sabah said: "When we talk about the security of the Gulf, the security of its countries and their territorial waters, we mean exactly what we say. As for the international waters, they are not our responsibility, and the Gulf is not a regional sea which can be neutralized by our own decision. We hope to achieve the neutrality of the entire Gulf."

In reply to a question on the provision of military facilities to foreign navies by some Gulf countries, Shaykh Sabah said: "We have not at any time stopped any ships from refueling or doing anything else in our ports, whether they were Russian or American. But this is different from what is meant by providing facilities. We do not allow any foreign bases on our soil. Moreover, the other Gulf countries are not completetly in the hands of the Americans, as you may believe."

Concerning the position of the GCC towards the Iraq-Iran war, Shaykh Sabah said: "Our position towards the war is clear. We are Arabs first and foremost. Our position as mediators is that we are open to any contact with the Iranians or any other side to stop this war. Because of this we have not severed our contacts with Iran. In the meeting of the GCC countries in Riyadh we issued a statement that we are ready to do anything to stop this war."

In reply to a question by the magazine about use of the mediation policy to end the war, Shaykh Sabah said: "We have the patience to tolerate much. We do not say that our mediation efforts have ended; we must hold out hope. The Iranians must listen to reason. This war cannot end with the victor and the

vanquished, so is it logical that it should continue? As for Iraq, I repeat that we are an Arab country, and that Iran is our neighbor, so we will continue our contacts with Iranian officials and with the Iraqi brethren until we find a way to resolve the problem."

In reply to a question about the truth of the claim by some U.S. experts that the situation in the Gulf will continue to tense and that terrorists are preparing attacks against the countries of the region, Shaykh Sabah said: "I hope that this will not happen. For our part we are ready for such eventualities. Such terrorist actions have occurred in Kuwait and we do not rule out that they might happen again."

He added: "Terrorism has become widespread in many countries. It does not frighten us, but we hope that it will not happen."

Commenting on a question concerning the speech of U.S. President Ronald Reagan to the United Nations, Shaykh Sabah said: "I hope that the Americans will agree to the Soviet proposal concerning the holding of an international conference to resolve the Middle East crisis. I think that this is the only way to find a solution."

He added: "The United States is unable to solve the Middle East crisis on its own. Therefore, the Soviet proposal is a practical one, and I hope that the Americans will agree to it."

Concluding his interview with the magazine, Shaykh Sabah said: "The presence of the concerned parties of the Middle East in a conference under UN auspices might give some hope of finding a solution."

Chernenko Sends Amir Message, Contents Not Disclosed

LD031347 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1322 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Oct (KUNA) — The amir of the State of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah received a message here today from Soviet Chairman Konstantin Chernenko. The contents of the message have not been disclosed. The message was handed by Soviet Ambassador to Kuwait Pogos Semenovich Akopov when the amir received him today.

Premier Sends Investigation Team to Cyprus

GF031620 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 2 Oct 84 p 1

[Muhammad al-Burjus report]

[Excerpt] *AL-QABAS* has obtained the full details of the incident in which Muhammad Jasim al-Mudhif was murdered in front of his residence in Limassol, Cyprus, 2 days ago. Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah, heir apparent and prime minister, has showed concern by sending to Cyprus a Kuwaiti security team, which left Kuwait yesterday by special plane, to participate in the investigations on the circumstances of this crime being carried out by the Cypriot security organ. A number of family members of the victim traveled on the same plane.

Foreign Minister Meets Cyprus Peace Force Ambassador

LD032156 Kuwait KUNA in English 1440 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 3 (KUNA) — Foreign Secretary Rashid al-Rashid Wednesday met with ambassadors of countries participating in the international peace-keeping force in Cyprus.

Rashid told KUNA that the meeting with the ambassadors of Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Austria and Australia came in line with the contacts made by these countries with UN member states to urge them to share in the expenses of the peace-keeping force.

The Kuwaiti official expressed Kuwait's appreciation for these countries' assistance towards the force stressing that the issue will be submitted to the competent authorities for appropriate measures. Al-Rashid called on countries capable of covering the current budget deficit to perform their role, noting that the five countries of the force cover two-thirds of the expenses and one third to be provided by other countries.

He stressed that the other countries share in world responsibilities in protecting the security and peace of [Cyprus] and called on them to contribute effectively toward that end.

Education Cooperation Talks With Oman Open

LD032343 Kuwait KUNA in English 1802 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 3 (KUNA) — Kuwait and Oman opened talks here Wednesday on boosting cultural and educational cooperation at top level exchanges, attended by education ministers of the two Gulf states.

Addressing the first session today, Kuwait's Education Minister Dr Ya'qub Yusuf al-Ghunaym invited his Omani guests to acquaint themselves with his country's [words indistinct] of education and in teachers' training, cooperation, the faculty of education in the University of Kuwait and the Applied Education and Training Institute. He wished that the current Kuwait-Oman meetings will be crowned by a meeting at the level of all six member-states of the Gulf Cooperation Council in this foremost field of education.

The visiting Omani minister of education and youth affairs Yahya Mahfuz al-Mundhuri commended educational ties with Kuwait saying their current talks emenate from a sincere desire to promote educational ties especially in [words indistinct].

He said, in his reply address, that he hopes to promote [words indistinct] and educational agreement concluded between the two Gulf states to cover cooperation in researches and curricula.

Later in the day the Education Ministry undersecretary 'Abd al-Rahman al-Khadari met with the Omani delegation headed by the Director General of Education in Southern Oman 'Abd al-Salim where they exchanged courtesy speeches on educational cooperation.

OMAN

Moroccan Official Arrives, Makes Statement

GF031350 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Dr Azzedine Laraki, Moroccan minister of national education, arrived in the country this afternoon on a brief visit to the Sultanate.

He made a statement to radio correspondents and reporters in which he said that he is carrying a written message to His Majesty Sultan Qabus Ibn Sa'id from his brother His Majesty Moroccan King Hassan II dealing with the current situation in the Arab world and aims at cooperation between the kings and leaders of the Arab countries for the unity of their statements.

Regarding a question on the conference summit proposed by Morocco, he said that this conference proposed by his country is an emmergency conference and cannot be considered an alternative for the Riyadh summit.

Dr Azzedine Laraki was received at the airport by Muhammad Ibn Hamad Al-Harithi, adviser for protocol affairs at the Royal Diwan Affairs Ministry, and the Moroccan ambassador to the Sultanate.

Message Received; Envoy Departs

GF031716 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id has received a written message from brother Moroccan King Hassan II on a proposed emergency Arab summit to be held in Morocco to review the recent developments in the Arab arena.

The message was received by Fahd ibn Mahmud Al Bu Sa'id, deputy prime minister for legal affairs, during a meeting this afternoon with Dr Azzedine Laraki, the Moroccan king's envoy and minister of national education.

The envoy conveyed the greetings and good wishes of King Hassan II to his majesty the monarch of the country and his wise government and the Omani people. Fahd ibn Mahmud Al Bu Sa'id asked the Moroccan envoy to convey the greetings and good wishes of His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id to his majesty the Moroccan monarch and the fraternal Moroccan Government and people.

During the meeting, recent developments in the Arab arena and the bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries were discussed. The meeting was attended by members of the delegation accompanying the Moroccan envoy; Muhammad ibn Hamad al-Harithi, adviser of protocol affairs at the Royal Diwan Affairs Ministry; and the Moroccan ambassador to the Sultanate.

Dr Azzedine Laraki left the country this afternoon. He was seen off by Muhammad ibn Hamad al-Harithi, adviser of protocol affairs at the Royal Diwan Affairs Ministry; and the Moroccan ambassador to the Sultanate.

QATAR

Moroccan Envoy Delivers Hassan Message on Summit

GF031346 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1240 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Doha, 3 Oct (WAKH) — Qatari Heir Apparant Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani has received a written message addressed to Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani from Moroccan King Hasan II.

The message was delivered by Dr Azzedine Laraki, minister of national education and special envoy of the Moroccan king, during a meeting with the heir apparant this morning.

The message deals with the proposal of the Moroccan Kingdom to hold an emergency Arab summit to discuss the current Arab situation in light of the latest developments in the Arab arena. The Moroccan minister then left Doha for Muscat after ending a 1-day visit to Qatar within a tour of a number of the region's states.

AL-RAYAH on GCC Ministers' Meeting With Shultz

GF030920 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0700 GMT 3 Oct 84

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Manama, 3 Oct (WAKH) — In Qatar, the newspaper *AL-RAYAH* demanded the United States adopt stands that conform with the GCC analysis of the situation based on the fact that these countries constitute a fundamental part of the Middle East and that they influence and are influenced by the region's problems.

Also, they are Arab countries concerned with solving the Palestinian problem. In its editorial today, the paper noted the meeting the GCC foreign ministers held in New York with U.S. Secretary of States George Shultz yesterday during which they stressed the fixed stands of the GCC countries on all Arab and regional issues.

The paper praised this meeting in view of the importance it bears in the present circumstances through which the Arab nation and the Gulf region are passing.

The paper stressed the necessity of a positive U.S. stance on these issues to help defuse the escalating tension in the Middle East.

The paper stressed that the GCC countries' stands on main regional issues are fixed and unalterable. The paper pointed out that the GCC states affirmed their stands on these issues to the U.S. official during this meeting.

AL-RAYAH concluded its editorial by saying that Washington should realize that the Arabs will not continue indefinitely to demand that it resort to the logic of truth and justice, and should respect its interests and friendships which will not last long if it continues its biased policy toward Israel.

SAUDI ARABIA

Riyadh on U.S. Attitude Toward Middle East Mediation

LD040250 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Commentary by Husayn al-Askari]

[Text] Lebanon has asked the U.S. to work to facilite the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon. The recent tour by Richard Murphy, assistant U.S. secretary of state, of some states concerned with the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon, including Lebanon, Syria, and occupied Palestine, gave the impression that the U.S. strives to create a suitable climate for negotiations between the concerned parties which, with Washington's assistance, would lead to Israel's withdrawal from southern Lebanon.

Clearly, the enemy government had requested this, as was stated by the enemy's foreign minister, along with his claim that Israel had dropped the condition that its withdrawal from Lebanon be simultaneous with that of the Syrian forces. This impression, however, was commented on by the U.S. secretary of state, who said that his country had not sought to mediate suitable conditions for Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon.

Another American official later confirmed that the Reagan administration has reconsidered undertaking new mediation in Lebanon and that the new American inclination followed Richard Murphy's return from his tour.

Now a new impression emerges that is contrary to the previous one. This one hints that the results of Richard Murphy's tour of Lebanon, Syria, and occupied Palestine have not been encouraging for a resumption of the American mediation to bring about the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon. Such a sudden change reflects the feeling that changing circumstances may have imposed themselves on the issue of the Israeli withdrawal following the recent explosion at the American Embassy in Beirut, a matter which may make the Americans reconsider their intentions and move with extreme caution despite the fact that the mediation request came from Israel this time. As a result of its rising human and material losses at the hand of the Lebanese resistance, Israel feels uneasy and, therefore had asked the U.S. for the first time to work for the means to achieve its withdrawal without suffering losses while guaranteeing what it calls the security of its northern border with Lebanon.

In view of the differences between these impressions, matters seem even more obscure than before. It is still premature, however, to say that the Israeli request for American mediation will not lead to results, but the road will be a long one. Israel cannot tolerate this in view of the difficult circumstances of its forces in southern Lebanon.

PDRY

Aden on Decision To Move Israel Embassy

GF031912 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 3 Oct 84

[From "The News and Comment" program by Ja'far 'Aydarus]

[Text] The subcommittee for Middle East Affairs of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. Congress adopted a decision to transfer the U.S. Embassy in occupied Palestine from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem a few days after the Jordanian regime's restoration of relations with the Egyptian regime, the latter being subject to Arab boycott in accordance with the Baghdad summit resolutions and the Arab summit conferences since its signing of the Camp David accords for a separate reconciliation with the Zionist entity.

It is assumed that for tactical reasons this measure by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. Congress would be postponed for a while to prevent any embarassment to the Jordanian regime at a time when some Arab circles are trying to show that the United States is making changes in its policies in the Middle East in favor of international efforts to find a just and peaceful solution to the Middle East issue, and at the same time those cirlces are also trying to show that the Egyptian regime is imposing pressure in this direction and has become more understanding of the Arab stances and the damages and dangers of the Camp David accords. But the two sides' response to those circles and the Jordanian regime's decision to restore relations with the Egyptian regime clearly show that there is no change in the policies of the United States and in the Egyptian regime's stance toward the Camp David accords and its increasing insistence on a capitulatory solution.

Within hours of the Jordanian regime's restoration of relations with the Egyptian regime, Cairo officially and on a high level announced its ignorance and rejection of the justifications of the Jordanian regime's decision and said that this regime's view does not commit Cairo to anything. Thus, one can clearly see the inappropriate manner adopted by a regime which has suffered from a boycott toward such aid provided to it by the Jordanian regime.

However, this affirms that the Jordanian regime's step is far more than just aid. The Jordanian regime has decided to directly participate in the Camp David accords beside Egypt, and the contacts for making a separate reconcilliation with the Zionist enemy have made big progress.

An announcement on such is only a matter of time. Because the United States knows this fact and is convinced of the Jordanian regime's stance, the decision made by the Foreign Affairs Committee at the U.S. Congress reflects this fact without unnecessary courtesies or tactics.

Adherence to and defense of the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences in rejecting and confronting the Camp David accords and in boycotting the Egyptian regime are now more important than at any time. The violation of those resolutions and the

solidifying of realistic issues into official stances will not make the United States and Israel stop at the declared explanations of the Camp David accords and for the separate reconcilliation with any Arab side. Those explanations and the goals of the Camp David accords will go far beyond just a request of surrender.

It is inappropriate and irresponsible to remain silent before such a dangerous course in the Arab rank or Arab solidarity. A stance which agrees with the fate and the future of the Arab homeland and its peoples should be crystalized clearly and effectively.

YAR

Hassan Adviser Departs After Delivering Message

GF031808 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Ahmed ibn (Sidah), adviser to Moroccan King Hassan II, left Sanaa today after a short visit to our country during which he conveyed a written message to Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, from His Majesty Moroccan King Hassan II. The message dealt with current Arab issues. He was seen off at the airport by Brother Muhammad Salih (Bahmduh), member of the Consultative Council; Abu Bakr Balouna, Moroccan ambassador in Sanaa; and a represenpative of the Presidency Protocol Office.

Moroccan Envoy Brings Message for UAE President

GF031834 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Dr Azzedine Laraki, Moroccan minister of national education, arrived in Sanaa today as the Moroccan king's envoy tothe UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan, who is currently visiting our country. In statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY, the Moroccan envoy explained that he is carrying a message from Moroccan King Hassan II to Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan dealing with Moroccan efforts toward achieving Arab unity and reaching a unified Arab stand toward the issues which concern the Arab nation. He was met at the airport by Brother Ahmad al-Mansur, commissioned minister at the Foreign Ministry; and Abu Bakr Balouna, Moroccan ambassador in Sanaa.

AL-AHRAM: Mubarak Rejects Peres Summit Proposal

NC040711 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0645 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo, 4 Oct (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has, for the time being, turned down a proposal by Israeli Prime Minister Peres that the two hold a summit on the Egyptian-Israeli border. Reporting this today, the newspaper *AL-AHRAM* says that President Mubarak received the proposal in a message from Peres, adding that President Mubarak holds the view that a meeting with Peres must produce important results that would be announced following the summit. The president, *AL-AHRAM* adds, also believes that such a meeting must produce practical means of promoting the peace process in the Middle East and yield specific responses to the issues of the Palestinian problem, the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, and the Tabah issue, which could be announced to the Egyptian and Arab people.

President Mubarak, *AL-AHRAM* adds, also believes that there should be ample time to prepare for such a summit and that comprehensive reports on the issues to be discussed should be prepared, so that positive results would be forthcoming. *AL-AHRAM* says that Mubarak feels that a meeting simply for the sake of meeting would not serve the cause of peace and might even have adverse repercussions.

It is of note that the Israeli Army radio cited Peres, who was addressing a closed session of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, as saying that President Mubarak turned down his proposal for a meeting because he believes that such a meeting requires a long time for which to prepare and thus cannot be held at the moment.

Mubarak on Ties With Jordan, Arab Reaction

PM031259 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 2 Oct 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Rationalization of Consumption Is Necessary for Solving the Prices and Subsidy Problem. The President Warns Al-Qadhdhafi Against Any Attempt To Violate Egypt's Sovereignty."]

[Excerpts] President Mubarak has stated that the Egyptian people should look to the future when discussing prices or the subsidy problem. He added that any attempt by the government to increase revenues is in itself an added contribution to the development plan and an increase in the number of projects which will solve the current problems of the masses and create more work opportunities for graduates. This way, he said, we can deal with the annual massive increase in population.

During a 3-hour meeting with the NDP's parliamentary body 2 days ago, President Mubarak said that it is not a question of increasing revenue by raising the prices of nonessential commodities or commodities important to the vast masses, but rather a question of rationalizing consumption, especially if we realize that this year's budget deficit has reached 5.7 billion pounds. Unless it rationalizes consumption, he said, Egypt will face many difficulties. As an example, the president mentioned the increase approved by the government in the [price] of bread. He said that Egypt produces 2 million tons of wheat and imports 6 million tons of wheat and flour from the Western countries such as the United States, Canada, and Australia. The president added: We must realize that wheat, just like arms, is an important strategic commodity and will be even more so in the coming few years. Unless Egypt's wheat and flour consumption in the next few years is rationalized, Egypt will be exposed to pressures which could cost it its independence and will.

Answering NDP deputies' question on Arab relations, President Mubarak explained that the restoration of relations with certain fraternal Arab states does not commit them to the agreements concluded by Egypt along the road of peace. He added that, equally, Egypt does not accept any imposed opinion from anyone. He said: We respect the will of the brothers and do not accept any interference with our will by anyone. Egypt's will belongs to Egypt and its people, and no bargaining over Egypt's will or integrity is acceptable.

President Mubarak emphasized that Egypt understands the circumstances of the Arab brothers and it welcomes every step toward Arab solidarity and unity of action. Egypt, he said, will never abandon its Arab responsibilities.

Referring to Egypt's relations with Libya and Syria, President Mubarak said that he was not surprised by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's reaction to the Jordanian decision since Libya has never stopped insulting and hurling abuse at the Egyptin people day and night, and has never stopped trying to undermine Egypt's internal sovereignty and violate Egyptian territory.

It is known that, as *AL-AHRAM* reported earlier, a Libyan pilot who took refuge in Egypt some months ago admitted that he, along with others, had received training on the launching of strikes against certain vital installations in Egypt. In a recent message President Mubarak warned the Libyan leader that Egypt would never remain silent about any aggression against any part of Egyptian territory, that the Libyan colonel would be held responsible if such a thing did happen, and that any blow directed at Egypt would be returned tenfold.

President Mubarak declared that Egypt's dignity and will cannot be bought with money and that he does not seek any aid for any Egyptian citizen from any state. Egypt, he said, adheres to international charters.

On Syria, the president expressed surprise at the campaigns of abuse and defamation launched by Syria against Egypt. The president has many friendly ties with various Syrian personalities, headed by President Hafiz al-Asad himself. However, this campaign may be a result of the differences within the Syrian Ba'th Party.

President Mubarak asserted that the time has come for the Arab states to learn what to accept and what to reject, and to know what they stand to gain or lose from international circumstances and attitudes. They should also get their timing right. He added: We have lost much through continuous rejection, only to come back later and ask for a fraction of what we had rejected.

'Abd al-Majid on Arab, Libyan Relations
NC030948 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0800 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo, 3 Oct (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has expressed the belief that the present climate is favorable for the start of an Israeli forces withdrawal from Lebanon which can constitute a positive step toward giving an impetus to the peace process in the Middle East. In an interview in today's edition of the weekly *AKHIR SA'AH*, Dr 'Abd al-Majid called on the Israeli Government to prove its good intentions by building bridges of confidence, eliminating the reasons leading to the complication of the situation in the area, giving an impetus to the peace process in the area conducive to finding a solution for the Lebanese problem by withdrawing from southern Lebanon, reactivating the Palestinian issue, and solving the Tabah question.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid called on the Palestinians to put their house in order. He also called on all the other sides to work to enable the Palestinians to convene their National Council on time so as to unify their ranks during this phase.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid added: The question which must be posed and addressed to the Arab brothers now is — What do you precisely want, particularly from Syria, Lebanon, and the PLO, in your confrontation with Israel, since all the parties concerned have recognized the need for a political solution to the problem? They must also be asked whether they are prepared to embark on such a solution.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid added: What is required from us Arabs is that we must have a comprehensive and realistic picture of a solution to the problem.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid expressed Egypt's welcome for the restoration of full diplomatic relations with any Arab states that want it. He said that Egypt does not have any conditions for the restoration of relations with the Arabs, and at the same time does not impose any conditions on them. Dr 'Abd al-Majid explained that the reopening of the borders between Egypt and Libya must be preceded by many steps from Libya; the first is that it must stop its sabotage attempts in Egypt. It must also express its good intentions by improving its relations with Egypt and it must also stop the campaigns of slander and casting doubt in Egypt.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: We are unanimous in having no confidence in Libya's intentions or policy which has led to its international isolation.

He added: The basic principles of our relations with various countries are of mutual respect, noninterference in domestic affairs, and respect for good neighborliness.

'Abd al-Majid on Mideast Issues, Libyan 'Plots'
NC032218 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2115 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] New York, 3 Oct (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has affirmed that Jordan's recent decision to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt is a step in the right direction and could serve the regional peace process. 'Abd al-Majid said at a news conference today that the Egyptian people expect Iraq to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt, in view of the close relations between the two countries. 'Abd al-Majid affirmed at the same time that Egypt's relations with the Arab world have not been broken at all.

Asked about his evaluation of the references to the Middle East issue in the speeches of U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, 'Abd al-Majid said President Reagan's speech was encouraging. The U.S. President affirmed that the United States is a full partner in the peace process, he said, adding that President Reagan renewed his initiative for peace in the Middle East.

Regarding the Soviet proposal to which Gromyko referred in his speech, 'Abd al-Majid noted that Egypt has said it welcomes any initiative that could achieve a [word indistinct] Arab-Israeli settlement, whether within the framework of the United Nations or otherwise.

'Abd al-Majid referred to the Egyptian-French initiative and said the main [word indistinct] of this initiative, which he himself presented to the UN Security Council, was recognition of Security Council resolution [word indistinct], simultaneous recognition among all the parties, and the participation of all the parties concerned in [word indistinct].

'Abd al-Majid also referred to the difficulties that could confront the [words indistinct] and affirmed that the Egyptian-French initiative is practical and basically aims to start negotiations among all parties to the conflict.

In reply to a question about Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir's speech to the UN General Assembly, 'Abd al-Majid affirmed that the PLO — contrary to Israeli reasoning, which regards it as a terrorist organization — is a political organization and a national liberation movement, and it is the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

'Abd al-Majid expressed the hope that Israel will carry out its decision to withdraw from Lebanon. He affirmed that Egypt is interested in seeing this withdrawal take place as soon as possible. He said Egypt's position since the start of the Israeli invasion was embodied in the slogan: Take your hands off Lebanon.

'Abd al-Majid also expressed the hope that the Syrian forces will completely withdraw from Lebanon after the Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon and that the Lebanese Government will regain full sovereignty over Lebanese territory.

'Abd al-Majid answered journalists' questions about Libyan plots against Egypt's security. He revealed details of the plan to bomb the High Dam and the circumstances that led to Egypt accusing Libya of planting mines in the Red Sea. He said Egypt knows a great deal about what Libya is hatching, but it does not want to reveal it at present. Egypt was compelled recently to reveal these schemes, he concluded, and we may reveal what we know about Al-Qadhdhafi's regime at the appropriate time.

KUNA: Foreign Minister on Normalizing Relations

LD040923 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0821 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Kuwait, 4 Oct (KUNA) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat Abd al-Majid in an interview published here today by the Kuwaiti *AL-ANBA'* has said that the normalization of Arab-Egyptian relations is a matter of days or weeks. In an interview with the newspaper in New York, where he is participating in the UN General Assembly meetings, he said that reality proves that it is not possible to hold an Arab summit conference to discuss the resumption of relations, and that the Jordanian decision to resume relations with Egypt is a 'logical decision."

Jordan's King Husayn announced the resumption of his country's relations with Egypt on 27 September after an approximately 5-year boycott. The Egyptian minister expressed hopes that Iraq will take a similar step and said that Egyptian-Iraqi relations are excellent.

He added: "I trust the mutual Arab national feelings between the Egyptian people and the fraternal Iraqi people." Iraq has unofficially resumed its relations with Egypt following its boycott with most of the Arab countries when Egypt signed the peace treaty with the Zionist state in 1979.

On Libyan-Egyptian relations Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that his government hopes that "the Libyan threats against Egypt are unfounded, and that no Libyan action to harm existing relations and ties between the two peoples will occur." This was in response to a reference to what President Mubarak said yesterday about discovering a Libyan conspiracy to bomb the High Dam.

Replying to a question about the problem of Tabah, on which Egypt and Israel are in dispute, the Egyptian Foreign Minister said that the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations for solving the problem have failed. He pointed out that "Egypt is now demanding arbitration" for solving this problem. The region of Tabah, annexed by Israel following its withdrawal from Sinai, is an integral part of Egyptian territories.

Mubarak Receives Saudi Arabia's Shaykh Yamani

NC031122 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1105 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo, 3 Oct (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning received at Al-'Urubah Palace Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, the Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral resources, who is currently visiting Cairo. The meeting was attended by Oil Minister 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil, and the head of the Saudi interests section in Cairo Husayn al-Ash'ari.

Yamani on Visit's Purpose

NC031231 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1205 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo, 3 Oct (MENA) — Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral resources, has said that his meeting with President Mubarak today dealt with the oil situation, the reason he came to Egypt. He said that he explained the oil situation to the president to create a kind of coordination between OPEC and Egypt. He added: During the meeting, I also heard President Mubarak's views on various topics pertaining to oil affairs in the Arab and Islamic worlds.

To a question on whether the meeting dealt with deteriorating Arab relations, Shaykh Yamani denied this and said that his meeting with the president did not touch upon this topic. To another question on his visit to Egypt and whether it reflected Saudi Arabia's desire to restore relations with Egypt, he said: I came to Egypt as a representative of OPEC.

On his view on the restoration of Egyptian relations with Jordan, he said: An official statement has been issued by the Saudi Arabian Kingdom in this regard.

Answering a question about the reasons for Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani's expectation that the daily demand for oil among the OPEC countries will increase to 19 million barrels, he said that the basis of this expectation is the increasing consumption of oil. Answering another question about his expectation that the price of one barrel of oil will remain $29, Yamani said: We are seeking and trying to maintain this price.

To another question that some OPEC member states, including Abu Dhabi are contemplating reducing the price of their oil and whether this is regarded as a breach of OPEC regulations, Shaykh Yamani said: This is not important and is related to difference between the price of Abu Dhabi oil and that of North African countries.

Mubarak Receives Visiting Bucharest Mayor

NC031159 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1050 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Cairo, 3 Oct (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak this morning received at Al-'Urubah Palace Pana Gheorghe, the mayor of Bucharest, who is currently visiting Cairo. The meeting was attended by Ion Iosefide, Romanian ambassador in Cairo, and Cairo Mayor Yusuf Sabri Abu Talib.

In a statement after the meeting Gheorghe expressed his pleasure over the meeting. He said that President Mubarak is considered one of the prominent world personalities who enjoys great respect and is welcome in Romania thanks to the wise policy Egypt is following in the Middle East. He also noted his excellency's contribution to the major questions confronting humanity at the present time.

The mayor of Bucharest said: We are proud of the friendship which binds President Nicolae Ceausescu [with Egypt],a friendship which contributes toward enhancing stability in the Middle East.

Gheorghe said: I heard with great pleasure President Mubarak's magnificent words on the firm friendship which binds our peoples and it gives me pleasure to convey President Mubarak's words to Romanian President Ceausescu.

The mayor of Bucharest arrived in Cairo yesterday at the invitation of Cairo mayor, Yusuf Sabri Abu Talib.

30 Assembly Members Selected for Nile Parliament

NC031222 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo, 3 Oct (MENA) — At today's session of the People's Assembly, Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, Assembly speaker, announced the names of those selected to be members of the Nile Valley Parliament. The 30 selected members are:

Dr Kamil Laylah, member of the Assembly's General Committee;

Counselor Ahmad Musa, Assembly secretary representing various groups [fi'at];

Muhammad Dabbur, Assembly secretary representing the workers;

Counselor Hilmi 'Abd al-Akhar, Legislative Committee chairman;

Dr Tulbah 'Uwaydah, Budget and Plan Committee chairman;

Dr Muhammad 'Abd al-Ilah, Foreign Relations Committee chairman;

Muhammad Hami Mahmud, Arab Relations Committee chairman;

Kamal Henri Badir, National Security and Defense Committee chairman;

Mukhtar 'Abd al-Hamid, Agriculture Committee chairman;

Dr Muhammad Hasan al-Zayyat, Culture and Information Committee chairman;

Dr Sa'd al-Khawaliqah, chairman of the Transport Committee;

Dr Milad Hanna, chairman of the Housing Committee;

Kamal al-Shadhili, Hasan Hafiz, Sayyid Zaki, Dr 'Abd al-Ahad Jamal al-Din, Salah al-Taruti, and Mustafa Sulayman, members of the Public Committee;

Ahmad al-Qay'i, Dr Mamduh Jabr, Engineer 'Abd al-Hadi Samahah, Dr Ibrahim al-Dakruri, Nawal 'Amir, Sa'd al-Din Wahbah, Ihab Muqallad, Mumtaz Nassar, Yasin Siraj al-Din, and 'Abd al-Fattah al-Tawil, members of the New WAFD party; and

Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the Labor Party.

Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub said that the selected members include the two current deputy speakers, the former speaker, the two former deputy speakers, the parties' parliamentary bodies, the heads of committees involving integration, a number of the public committee members, and the governorates on the Sudanese border.

AL-AHRAM on Husayn's Speech From Throne

NC030755 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 3 Oct 84

[From the press review]

[Text] *AL-AHRAM* today speaks about what the Jordanian monarch, King Husayn, said in the speech from the throne 2 days ago. The paper says: King Husayn expressed Jordan's hope that its bold step of resuming full diplomatic relations with Egypt will be a good beginning for all the Arab brothers, regardless of their current stances, for the sake of correcting the single Arab course in a manner desired by every Arab citizen from the Gulf to the ocean.

The paper adds: It is illogical that the Arab nation's conflicts should continue in a manner unacceptable to any honorable, sincere citizen. The paper also refers to the Jordanian monarch's assertions that Jordan's bold decision has been in appreciation of Egypt's national role, Egypt's international status, and Egypt's Arab people — the martyrs and sacrifices they offered for the sake of the Arab nation throughout the centuries, and their insistence of adhering to their Arabism under President Mubarak's leadership.

AL-AHRAM concludes its article by affirming that Egypt, as the president had said, does not ask for any support from any Arab country for any Egyptian citizen and that nothing pleases it more than seeing ties of fraternity and amity prevailing among all the Arab countries and peoples.

Cairo on Moroccan Call for Arab Summit

NC031520 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Commentary by Bahiy al-Din Shu'ayb]

[Text] King Hasan II is making contacts to hold an emergency Arab meeting to discuss Jordan's decision to restore relations with Egypt. The Moroccan call for such a summit is very important save for the fact that such a summit cannot work miracles, change the region's map, or even heal the deep rift between Arab countries.

This is not the place to elaborate on the Arab rift that is getting deeper day by day. Arab differences have grown so vicious as to paralyze Arab ability to take strong positions in moments of peril. With the futility of summits in mind, we still support the Moroccan call for holding an emergency Arab summit. The reasons behind this support are as follows:

1. The Moroccan call will force the Arab heads of states to unequivocally spell out their position on the Arab-Israeli conflict. There is a longstanding need for a clear and definite statement of their position on this issue.

2. What is in question is not the restoration of Jordanian-Egyptian relations, but how to approach the crisis and find a comprehensive settlement to it in view of the new factors introduced to the region over the past years. These factors include the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the departure of the Palestinian resistance from Lebanon, and disintegration of the PLO.

3. If the Arab heads of state respond favorably to the call for a summit, this will mean that they are serious about reaching a decision about the Arab course of action in matters of peace and war during the coming phase. Naturally, such a decision requires at first a clear agreement that the Arab countries have discarded their differences, put aside their squabbles, and have made up their minds to take decisive action.

4. If the Arab heads of state procrastinate about this emergency summit, saying that it is not advisable under the current circumstances and that differences should be solved first, this will mean that the beleaguered Palestinian cause no longer stirs their interest, that nobody is trying to take a definite and courageous decision to solve the crisis, and that raising hell about the restoration of Jordanian-Egyptian relations is only a way to escape from reality and hide.

This explains why Syria assailed the Morrocan call and vehemently objected to it, and why the others were lukewarm about it. The fact is that such a conference will bring everyone face to face with the responsibility to act. Frankly, no one wants to get involved; everyone is busy with his own troubles.

To conclude, the call made by King Hassan II to hold an emergency Arab summit came just in time as an overdue surgery on the sick Arab body.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Calls Israel's Peres, Shamir 'Liars'

PM031451 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 30 Sep 84 p 5

[Muhammad al-Hayawan article: "A Word of Love"]

[Text] Israel is the side most opposed to the restoration of Arab relations. Ever since its birth, Israel has been trying hard to sow division and disintegration in the Arab world and to isolate Egypt from the Arabs, because Israel stands to gain much from Arab differences and to lose much from Arab agreement. Israel has managed to fool some of the Arabs some of the time, but it will not be able to fool all of the Arabs all of the time. It is still playing the same game and exploiting the fact that the Arabs are emotional people moved by poetry, angered by intrigue, and unnerved by venomous words. Israel is fueling the Arab fire because it does not want Arab differences to end. It does not want them to agree, meet, or reconcile.

The Arabs are at present the target of such behavior. Israel is against Jordan's return to Egypt and against Egypt's return to the Arab fold, but very cleverly and in a calculated and studied approach, it tries to feign innocence when it is actually trying to divide the Arabs. With the look of an innocent child, it slays Arabs.

A few days ago [Israeli Prme Minister] Shim'on Peres said that Egyptian-Israeli differences are mainly over Lebanon and Tabah. What his words mean, by contrast, is that Egypt no longer cares about the Palestinian question and that Egypt approves of what is happening in the West Bank and Gaza, which is untrue. Peres knows that he is an utter liar, but he is not concerned with this charge as much as he is concerned with disfiguring Egypt's Arab face which everyone knows because Egypt never denied that the Palestinian question is the core of the conflict and that there can be no peace unless that question is resolved.

Also a few days ago [Israeli Foreign Minister] Yitzhaq Shamir stated that Jordan's return to Egypt is a boost for the peace efforts. This is a sinister insinuation to the rest of the Arab states. He is very slyly telling all the Arabs that anyone who returns to Egypt is bound to be on his way to signing the Camp David agreement and that the road to Israel passes through Egypt. Shamir knows that he is an utter liar, but he is not concerned with that as much as he is concerned with passing the wrong message to the rest of the Arabs, provoking them into maintaining their boycott of Egypt and providing them with a justification for doing that.

Shamir knows that Egypt is not a peace broker or mediator, that it cannot speak on anyone's behalf, that every Arab official knows what he is capable of accepting, that no one is committed to do anything, particularly since most Arabs have nothing to do with peace conferences or peace efforts because they have no common borders or interests with Israel, and that if there is a need for peace with Israel, it would only apply to the state of Palestine, provided the terms are just, comprehensive, and acceptable.

Israel will never agree to a dialogue with Palestine, which is why the Arabs need to get together and impose the Palestinian cause on the world.

Briefs

Mubarak Sees Off Envoys — Cairo, 30 Sep (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received 10 new ambassadors at Al-'Urubah Palace this morning prior to their departure to assume their posts. The meeting was attended by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs. The ambassadors are: Ahmad 'Abd al-Wahhab Salim, ambassador to China; Muhammad Faruq al-Hinnawi, ambassador to Poland; Muhammad Sami Baybah, ambassador to Pakistan; Muhammad Sami Thabit, ambassador to Japan; Muhammad al-Sa'id Hindam, ambassador to Uganda; Muhyi al-Din al-'Attar, ambassador to the DPRK; Muhsin 'Azmi, ambassador to Chad; Hasan 'Abd al-Haqq, ambassador to Cameroon; Husni Ghazi, ambassador to Benin; and Ambassador 'Abd al-Mun'im Ghunaym, head of the section looking after Egyptian interests in Iraq. [Text] [*Cairo MENA in Arabic 0900 GMT 30 Sep 84 NC*]

President Receives USSR's Ryabov 3 Oct

JN031811 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1755 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Oct (INA) — President Saddam Husayn received Yakov Petrovich Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers [title as received], today. Discussion during the meeting dealt with the advanced relations existing between Iraq and the USSR and with the situation in the Arab region.

The meeting was attended by General 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, minister of state for military affairs; the president's secretary; the Iraqi ambassador in Moscow; and the USSR charge d'affaires in Baghdad.

Ryabov Attends Dam Inauguration

JN031914 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1810 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 3 Oct (INA) — A celebration was held here today to mark the diversion of the Euphrates watercourse through the hydroelectric power station at Hadithah Dam.

The project was inaugurated by Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, RCC member and vice president.

The celebration was attended by Yakov Petrovich Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers [title as received], and Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council.

In a speech he delivered on the occasion, Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf said that the construction of Hadithah Dam has been a cherished dream for more than 25 years because of the economic benefits and advantages it would secure for the Euphrates Basin. He added: However, the former regimes used many excuses to delay its implementation.

Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf added: With the construction of the Hadithah Dam, irrigation water will regularly flow to agricultural projects in the Euphrates Basin. It used to be interrupted in summer and winter, particularly after Turkey constructed dams and the agent Syrian regime began collecting the water in [word indistinct] without any planning or coordination with Iraq. This resulted in a scarcity of water, which damaged our agriculture.

He stressed that this dam will be one of the basic pillars for achieving food security and that it will also be exploited to generate hydroelectric power, protect fisheries, and develop tourism in the area.

He added that the execution of this giant project during the defensive war Iraq is waging against the rancorous Iranian regime's aggression translates lofty Iraq's capability into the pursuit of construction and development while it is fighting in defense of sovereignty and revolutionary achievements.

Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf praised the efforts of the Iraqi, Arab, and foreign engineers and workers who are implementing this vital project.

Reportage on Visit by SFRY Vice Premier

Arrives in Baghdad

LD031018 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0907 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, Oct 3 (TANJUG) — Yugoslav Vice Premier Janez Zemljaric arrived in Baghdad last night, Tuesday, for several days of talks with Iraqi leaders on the further promotion of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iraq. Zemljaric has also brought a message from President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Veselin Djuranovic for Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

Zemljaric, co-chairman of the Yugoslav-Iraqi Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation, has stated the hope that his talks in Iraq will contribute to the further consolidation and deepening of fruitful bilateral cooperation.

Zemljaric and members of the Yugoslav delegation will today, Wednesday, attend a ceremony on the occasion of diverting the waters of the Euphrates to a new storage lake at Hadithah to supply a major hydro-electric power plant and irrigation project, which is being built by several Yugoslav working organisations with some 2,000 workers. The value of the works is estimated at 600 million dollars.

Received by Trade Minister

JN031940 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1925 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Oct (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, received Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, today. The two sides reviewed economic, trade, and technical cooperation between the two countries. The Yugoslav official reiterated his country's desire and the readiness of SFRY economic establishments to implement new development projects in Iraq.

Delivers Message to Saddam

JN041034 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1010 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Oct (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received a written message from Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY State Presidency, dealing with bilateral relations and means to develop them and with the Nonaligned Movement's role in dealing with international crises. The message was delivered by Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, when the president received him here this morning. Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, attended the meeting.

'Aziz Meets With GDR, Omani Foreign Ministers

JN031920 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1825 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] New York, 3 Oct (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met separately here today with Oskar Fisher, GDR foreign minister; and Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs.

Discussion during the two meetings dealt with bilateral relations, Iraqi-Iranian war developments, and the most important issues on the agenda of the 39th UN General Assembly session.

Cooperation Protocol Signed With Finland

JN032011 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1940 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Oct (INA) — Iraq and Finland have signed a protocol for economic, trade, and technical cooperation at the end of the 12th session of the joint Iraqi-Finnish committee for economic and technical cooperation here today.

The protocol was signed for Iraq by Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, minister of light industries and head of the Iraqi side at the joint committee. Jermu Laine, Finnish foreign trade minister, signed for Finland.

In a speech after the signing ceremony, Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah stressed the importance of promoting bilateral relations in service of the two friendly peoples. In a reply speech, the Finnish minister expressed his satisfaction with the spirit of understanding and cooperation which prevailed at the meetings. He stressed that this will contribute to promoting bilateral relations.

The protocol covers expanding cooperation in the trade, industry, agriculture, construction, health, electiricity, and communications spheres, as well as scientific and technical cooperation and the transfer of modern technology.

Moroccan King's Envoy Leaves Baghdad 3 Oct

JN031637 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Abdelhadi Boutaleb, His Majesty King Hassan II's personal envoy to President Saddam Husayn, left Baghdad today at the end of a short visit to Iraq. He was seen off at the airport by Minister of Justice Dr Mundhir Ibrahim and the Moroccan ambassador in Baghdad.

Foreign Under Secretary Said Dismissed

JN041302 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] The Iraqi newspapers today said that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has ordered the dismissal of Muhammad Sa'id al-Sahhaf, Foreign Ministry under secretary. However, the papers did not elaborate on the reasons behind the Iraqi president's decision.

Communique No 1,607 On 2-3 Oct War Operations

JN031654 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1625 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Oct (INA) — An Iraqi military communique has stated that eight Iranians were killed, others were wounded, one vehicle was destroyed, and another vehicle was hit in the northern sector of the battlefield.

Communique No 1,607 issued here today said that Iraqi forward units pounded Iranian positions and military hardware opposite their positions in the operational sector east of Tigris, destroying one bazooka, one infantry position, and two vehicles. The communique added that an Iraqi unit also pounded a group of enemy troops in the operational sector east of Basra, killing two and wounding many others. The communique said one infantry position and two hardware stockpiles were destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,607 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The valiant sons of our Armed Forces continue their heroic confrontation of the covetous aggressors. The results for yesterday evening and for today are as follows:

1. A group of enemy troops and several vehicles were sighted opposite one of our forward units' positions in the northern sector of the battlefield. Our unit pounded them with all types of weapons, killing eight and wounding many. One vehicle was destroyed and another was hit.

2. Our forward units used all types of weapons to pound enemy positions and military hardware opposite their positions in the operational sector east of Tigris, destroying one bazooka, one infantry position, and two vehicles, and setting other enemy positions on fire.

3. One of our forward units pounded a group of enemy troops in the operational sector east of Basra, killing two and wounding many.

4. One infantry position and two hardware stockpiles were destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 October 1984

ARAB TIMES on Landing of Iranian F-4 in Iraq

GF031302 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 3 Oct 84 p 4

[Report by Sa'd Bazzaz of *AL-SIYASAH*'s Baghdad bureau]

[Text] Since the battles of the marshes and East Basra ended, the Gulf war has taken a psychological turn with some surprises. A few days ago an Iranian F-4 Phantom jet pilot and co-pilot landed at an Iraqi airport. The incident has larger dimensions than merely two Iranian pilots requesting political asylum in Baghdad.

The operation was carried out with great technical skill to evade Iranian radar, and the aircraft reached an airport which had previously been decided upon. This shows there was a plan between parties in Iraq and Iran. This fact registers a point in Iraq's favour in the field of intelligence work and reveals the real disposition of the Iranian pilots to the war and to Iraq in particular, as well as the skill required to prepare and carry out the operation quietly.

The defection was carefully timed in order to blunt Iranian accusations that Iraq had hijacked the civilian airbus going from Kuwait to Iraq [as published], particularly after it became known that a new consignment of spare parts were shipped to the Iranian Air Force, and following several reshuffles among high-ranking Air Force officers. The operation came at a time when observers were watching developments between the two warring parties. The arrival of the F-4 Phantom jet in Iraq means that the Iraqis can now study the aircraft and the advanced weapons used and learn how to counter and destroy them. This aircraft has better specifications than the newer F-15 and F-16 fighters. The U.S., on its part, will view the development seriously because it will affect the sale of such weapons to countries that have adopted them as the basis for their air power, especially those countries whose positions may differ from Iraq's now or in the future.

The announcement by the Iraqi information minister, Latif Jasim, about the arrival of high ranking officers from Iran, proves the existence of contacts which will ultimately lead to many Iranians following suit.

Sources said that many high-ranking officers who fly Iran's sophisticated aircraft have shown their readiness to defect.

We can therefore expect many high ranking officers to be ready to deal with Iraq as a saviour and not an enemy.

We can safely say that half of Iran's air effectiveness has been wiped out as a result of the arrival of the Iranian pilots in Iraq, if we view it from the angle of secret losses and gaining of knowledge about the enemy's weapons and their uses.

Syria Said To Welcome U.S. Mediation in Lebanon

JN031646 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Damascus — Syria has expressed its welcome of a U.S. mediation effort to convince Israel to withdraw from Lebanon. In its political commentary today, Damascus radio said that nobody can reject any U.S. mediation to persuade Israel to withdraw. This is due to several reasons, including U.S. ability to persuade Israel's rulers to respect Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity. The radio also added that nobody believes that Lebanon would reject either the Israeli withdrawal from its territories or the U.S. efforts to arrange the details of the withdrawal.

Jawad al-'Anani Leaves for Turkey, Bulgaria

JN031703 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Amman — Minister of Industry, Trade, and Tourism Jawad al-'Anani left Amman for Turkey today to lead the Jordanian side to the meetings of the joint Jordanian-Turkish committee that will begin in the Turkish capital tomorrow. The meetings, which will last 4 days, will review the course of economic and trade relations between the two countries and ways of bolstering them.

Following this visit, the minister and his delegation will leave for Bulgaria to participate in the meetings of the Jordanian - Bulgarian committee. This meeting will begin in the Bulgarian capital on 7 October and will review the course of trade relations between the two countries.

Sharaf Receives UK Defense College Delegation

JN031342 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Amman — Information Minister Layla Sharaf received in her office this morning teachers and students of the British Royal College of Defense Studies delegation led by Admiral Baxter. Mrs Sharaf explained the dimensions of Jordan's decision to restore diplomatic and political relations with the Arab Republic of Egypt. She also touched on Jordan's position toward the peace initiatives that have been proposed throughout the history of the Palestine question. She said the proposals failed because they did not deal with the core of the problem, the Palestine question, and how to guarantee the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination on their own soil.

Mrs Sharaf also discussed the situation in the occupied Arab territories, the harsh treatment of the citizens, the confiscation on the citizens' land and houses, and the bad living conditions imposed on them by the occupation authorities. The information minister reiterated Jordan's call for an international conference on the Middle East comprising all parties, stressing that this conference would be a good framework for achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

Prince Hassan Briefs Group

JN032052 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] His Highness Prince Hasan the regent received at the Royal Hashemite Court this evening Admiral Baxter, head of the British Royal College of Defense Studies delegation which is currently visiting Jordan as part of a tour of the region. His highness the regent gave the delegation a detailed, map-supported explanation of the situation in the Middle East in general and the occupied Arab territories in particular. Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah and the British ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

House of Representatives Conducts Business

JN031334 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The House of Representatives held a meeting today under Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz. Sulayman 'Arar, acting prime minister and interior minister, and a number of ministers attended the session. The House of Representatives referred a number of bills to the financial and legal committees, elected the members of the financial, legal, administrative, and foreign affairs committees, and approved the election of subcommittees.

Editorial Criticizes Kenneth Dam Remarks

JN040640 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 4 Oct 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Dam Nonsense"]

[Text] Rarely have we had a more disgraceful performance from an American official than the show of moral and factual confusion that was put on a few days ago by United States Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam. He was telling (uh, golly gee, what a coincidence) a Jewish fund-raising organisation's leaders about "international terrorism", and said that anti- American attacks in the Middle East were designed to destroy diplomacy. He said critics of American policy propose that if the U.S. wants to stop the terrorism, it should abandon its principles and change its policies.

Mr Dam is either extraordinarily stupid, which is unlikely, or has, like most other senior American officials, shelved his powers of independent thought in favour of bowing to the intellectual terrorism of his Israeli friends. The truth is, and Mr Dam, like other senior American officials do, will probably speak it loud and clear when he leaves office, that the Arab states and the rest of the world, including most of the European states, the other American allies in NATO, the OECD countries and virtually everybody else under the sun, are not asking America to abandon its principles, but rather to *live up to them.*

Yes, America should change its policies, in order to be truly even-handed and thereby help promote a balanced peace between Arabs and Israelis. Mr Dam, in a fit of befuddlement that is a hallmark of American officials addressing Jewish fund-raisers, also said the aim of American diplomacy was "to prevent one party from imposing its will on others" in the Middle East. Oh,

really, Ken? Tell us that again after the Reagan administration approves a supplemental aid package of $1 billion to Israel after Shim'on Peres visits Washington next week.

The sad fact is that Mr. Dam speaks nonsense and rubbish, precisely because he and his leaders have strayed so far from the heartland of the principled and honorable America that we have known in the past. It is bad enough that Israel has used American support to impose itself on the Arabs. It is equally troubling, we think, that Israel has also been able to impose its will on its financiers in Washington. Mr Dam should first save his principles, and then try implementing them abroad.

Further Details of Ethiopian Trade Agreement
JN040650 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 4 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by Salamah B. Ni'mat, *JORDAN TIMES* reporter]

[Text] Amman — A trade agreement signed between Jordan and Ethiopia will allow an exchange of at least $40 million worth of goods in 1985 — a turnover which might increase to $100 million, according to the Ethiopian minister of foreign trade said. [as published]

Wollie Chekol, who signed the agreement with Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism Jawad Anani Tuesday, said "there should be less North-South cooperation and more South-South cooperation." He said the lack of cooperation in trade among the countries of the Third World in general and the Red Sea countries in particular was imposed by "the colonial occupation of these countries by the West."

Under the agreement signed between Jordan and Ethiopia the Kingdom will export 60,000 tones of fertilisers and will import Ethiopian hides and animal skins. Mr Chekol explained that the agreement was "complimentary" in the sense that both countries produce products that the other country needs. He said the port of Aqaba is the closest port to Ethiopia for the import of fertilisers and that the animal wealth of Ethiopia, estimated at 80 million heads of cattle would be the main import commodity for Jordan.

Mr Chekol told the *JORDAN TIMES*, prior to his departure Tuesday night, that Ethiopia could also be the source for sugar, animal foods and other agricultural products that can be processed. He said that during his talks with Jordanian officials, he discussed the possibility of establishing shipping services between the two countries as well as a payments agreement to facilitate trade.

The Ethiopian minister also said that airline connections between the two countries could be established soon and that civil aviation officials in the two countries will discuss the issue.

Mr Chekol said the policy of his government is to maintain good relations with its neighbours and that he was very pleased with Jordan's reaction and quick response for cooperation.

Dr Anani visited Addis Ababa last June and signed a trade agreement which stipulated an exchange of goods worth $70 million a year. "The agreement signed here is the implementation of the agreement signed in Addis Ababa," Mr Chekol said Tuesday.

The minister, who is the first Ethiopian Cabinet member to visit Jordan in 10 years, expressed his admiration for Jordan's fast-developing economy and said it was unfortunate that trade exchange between his country and Jordan was very limited in the past.

Referring to Ethiopia's relations with Sudan, Mr Chekol said his country wants to cooperate with Sudan provided the African state wanted to do the same. He stressed that his country does not wish to interfere in internal Sudanese affairs nor would it allow a Sudanese interference in Ethiopia.

Mr Chekol, heading a nine-member trade delegation, said in conclusion of his five-day visit to Jordan that throughout the last 20 years there has been a growing awareness of the necessity to achieve more cooperation among the countries of the region. "This is the policy of my government and I am happy that Jordan's policy is similar to ours," he concluded.

Al-Jumayyil Receives Message From King Hassan II

NC040708 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil received Moroccan King Hassan II's personal envoy, Abdelhadi Taleb, yesterday evening. Taleb forwarded a written message from the Moroccan monarch. The Moroccan envoy had the following to say after the meeting:

[Begin recording] I am pleased to be in dear Lebanon and to be honored by the meeting which I held a short while ago with His Excellency President Amin al-Jumayyil to whom I conveyed a written message from His Majesty King Hassan II. The message deals with the call to convene an Arab emergency summit, slated to be held on 10-11 October, in order to unify ranks and agree on a joint stand following Jordan's decision to restore diplomatic ties with Egypt.

His majesty the king has called for convening this emergency summit as he is still the current chairman of the Arab summit and will continue to be so until the convening of the next Arab summit, scheduled to be held in Riyadh, in accordance with Arab League resolutions. I have conveyed His Majesty King Hassan II's feelings of affection for and appreciation of his excellency the president and his sympathy with the Lebanese people's struggle and efforts to regain stability and prosperity for Lebanon.

I have been asked by the Lebanese president to convey his feelings of affection and friendship for His Majesty King Hassan II. I am certain that the consultations which are being conducted by the Arab leaders will benefit the Arab cause and give momentum to their coordination. [end recording]

Karami Interviewed on U.S., UN Mediation Roles

NC031908 Beirut Television Service in Arabic 1736 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Interview conducted by telephone with Prime Minister Rashid Karami at the United Nations, New York, on 3 October — recorded]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Good evening, Mr Prime Minister.

[Karami] Good evening.

[Reporter] May God preserve you. Mr Prime Minister, all the attention in Lebanon is today focused on the United Nations, particularly on your meeting yesterday with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. How do you see the picture after this meeting? Are you satisfied or not?

[Karami] In fact, the concept and dimensions of the issue are beyond the personal view, because in our policy we aim to liberate our country with the available means. Therefore, the mere meeting is regarded as a positive step, particularly as Mr Shultz can define the U.S. stand on the Lebanese question and the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. It was an opportunity to exchange views and to clearly define the stances so that there will be no ambiguity leading to differences in the future.

[Reporter] Mr Prime Minister, let us get to the core of the issues, if you permit. We in Beirut have heard about a U.S. inclination not to play any mediation role in the future, or at least for now, before some sort of rapprochement is created among the parties concerned. Has this problem been overcome?

[Karami] There is no doubt, in respect of the United States, I believe it desires to explore the stances in a clear way, what is acceptable, and what is rejected so as to measure the possibility of success upon defining any stand. In my view this is natural because the differences are fundamental. Any side wishing to intervene as a mediator must realize both the real demands and what is required for solving the current problems. We have defined our views in respect of the issues raised, be this direct contacts, or the Lahd forces, or all that is related to the question of withdrawals, whether at the level of arrangements or the deployment of the Army forces which will carry out their duties and assume their responsibilities, or any of the other well known matters.

[Reporter] Mr Prime Minister, do we understand from this that the road is long and that it may take some time, perhaps until after the U.S. presidential elections?

[Karami] There is no doubt that we consider these talks as practical steps regarding the question of withdrawals. What is currently taking place is a preparation of the atmosphere so that, when an accord is reached, the ensuing steps will be easy to implement and this cannot take a long time, making it a question of give and take. We are now exploring and defining the views and stances and I consider this basic to the future mission.

[Reporter] Mr Prime Minister, before we move to another subject, is there a U.S. integrated plan in this respect. Can you explain this to us?

[Karami] There is no U.S. plan, but there is a sounding out and exploration of views, so that in light of this it will be possible to define the course leading to the goals, be it through an integrated plan or through a mediation which will begin with solving the problems one by one.

[Reporter] Mr Prime Minister, there was also an equally important meeting with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar with whom you have discussed the role of UNIFIL in southern Lebanon. Are we to understand that the United Nations will guarantee that there will be no security vacuum in the area?

[Karami] In fact, we regard the United Nations as a suitable recourse for carrying out a basic role in relation to our problem. Perhaps for a time we believed that it was the United Nations that could mediate. We are still exploring various possibilities. A part of our talks was spent on discussing the extension of the mandate of the UN emergency forces, which will be debated on 19 October. In view of current circumstances, I do not believe it will be possible to ask the UN Security Council to amend the UN emergency forces' mission so long as no agreement on the mandate extension has been reached. Therefore, most probably the

request will be for extending the mandate. This will be followed by talks on the possibility of developing the forces' mission and role in Lebanon.

[Reporter] Mr Prime Minister, do you believe that a sudden Israeli withdrawal from the south or western Al-Biqa' will affect the UN emergency forces' role, and have you reviewed this subject?

[Karami] I do not believe that there will be a repetition of what previously happened in the mountain. The Lebanese have learned a lesson from all that has happened.

There is a Lebanese determination to avert any setback, because this will only harm our interest and will serve our enemy. Therefore, we are confident that these withdrawals are being studied. If partial withdrawals take place without accord, I assure you that it will have no negative results.

[Reporter] Mr Prime Minister, a third and last subject, if you permit. Your meeting with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. Is there a new Saudi role and is Saudi Arabia continuing to support Lebanon despite its envoy's absence because of developments?

[Karami] In fact, we thank Saudi Arabia for its stance, its understanding, and its support of Lebanon's policy and its interests.

I have sensed from His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal that there is positive readiness. Saudi Arabia has declared that it is always ready to carry out whatever is requested because it appreciates and cares for Lebanon and it regards itself as enlisted in whatever leads to Lebanon's liberation, stability, and prosperity. We have expressed our thanks for this noble fraternal affection, and I reaffirm this by thanking His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

[Reporter] Finally, Mr Prime Minister, may we know whether you will have other contacts and activity with heads of the delegations? We learned in Beirut this afternoon that you may once again meet with Secretary Shultz?

[Karami] In fact, our meetings are continuing with the foreign ministers of fraternal and friendly states. We are prepared to follow up these contacts. We might meet with Mr Murphy

[Reporter] Mr Prime Minister, a final question: How do you view the stances now that you have carried the whole Lebanese question to the highest international rostrum?

[Karami] We are confident that our clear stand and frank demands, and what we accept or reject, is basically for the success of our mission. We are giving an outline of Lebanese policy so that everybody will have the picture of developments and of our demands for liberating our country and achieving a speedy withdrawal.

We are being listened to as our position is a painful one and everyone feels with Lebanon and wants to help it achieve salvation. [end recording]

Karami Interviewed by TIME, Notes Terrorism
NC040838 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] In an interview with *TIME* magazine, Prime Minister Rashid Karami has emphasized that the Lebanese people, united, are capable of attaining the necessary objectives. He added that the government political program now being implemented is the only way to eliminate the nation's tragedies and to obtain justice and equality.

The prime minister also said that he wants the United States to convince Israel to withdraw unconditionally from the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya.

Prime Minister Karami declared that the acts of terrorism launched from Lebanon will cease to exist when Lebanon regains its sovereignty, strength, and vigor. He added that terrorism would definitely cease were its causes to be eliminated.

Karami, Birri on Syrian, Palestinian Presence
NC041133 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Dispatch by NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY correspondent Hikmat Abu Zayd from New York — recorded]

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami said he is convinced the Syrians will pull out from Lebanon after the Israelis withdraw. The Syrians, he said, did not come to Lebanon as invaders; they came in 1976 in response to a Lebanese request and to help end the fighting. Karami added that the Israeli military presence in Lebanon poses a direct threat to Syria. Syria, Karami said, is helping Lebanon overcome its tribulation. Syria is a fraternal neighboring country and has several interests in common with Lebanon, Karami said.

Speaking on a Boston Radio feature "This Is Lebanon," the prime minister said that Lebanese unity is the only guarantee for Lebanon's present and future. United, Karami said, the Lebanese can prevent strangers from meddling in their affairs. This also applies to Lebanese expatriates. We want the expatriates to act as one man in support of Lebanon and to advocate its just cause. There are a lot of expatriates around, Karami said, and they can lobby against Israel and force it to withdraw unconditionally from Lebanon.

For his part, Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, said on the same program that the awareness of the southerners will prevent the occurrence of any sectarian sedition in the area. He added that the Amal movement is aware of the situation and is determined to strike at every agent who attempts to disturb the unity of the southerners and to mutilate the image of their bright coexistence.

In reply to a question, Minister Birri said: We have made a clear-cut and firm decision; namely, not to allow the return of the armed Palestinian presence to the south. We will not, however, reject the presence of Palestinian civilians, because these civilians cannot return to their homeland. The just solution of the

Palestinian problem and the return of the legitimate rights to the Palestinian people alone are capable of solving the Palestinian presence in Lebanon.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Minister Birri met today with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' at a luncheon hosted by the Syrian minister at his place of residence. It was an opportunity to discuss the Lebanese situation and the issue of the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. They also discussed other issues of mutual concern.

Birri Says Israel To Withdraw Within 6 Months
NC040621 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0430 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri has confirmed in a press interview that the United States proposed an eight-point plan for a complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. He said that Lebanon agrees to some of these points, but categorically rejects the rest. The most important points that have been rejected involve direct negotiations and agreement to a role for the Lahd militias.

Minister Birri also asserted that Israel will withdraw from Lebanon within 6 months.

VOL on Movements of Booby-Trapped Car
NC031648 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Our correspondent has learned from security sources that a booby-trapped yellow Mercedes, with license plate no 341513, will be moved within the next few hours from Ba'labakk to the Al-Shiyah area. The car, which has been rigged with 120 kg of TNT, is driven by Mahdi al-Haj Hasan and is intended for a bombing operation.

RFL on Amal-Hezbollah Clashes in Beirut
NC041013 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Since early this morning, Amal gunmen have been erecting both mobile and stationary roadblocks on the approaches to the southern suburbs of Beirut, as well as on all roads to the airport. Meanwhile, the situation in Hjarat Hurayk is still tense following clashes that broke out between Amal gunmen and Hezbollah gunmen when the latter attempted to establish a position near the Harat Hurayk church. The clashes left a number of casualties.

Israeli Gunboats Fired on by 6th Brigade
NC040648 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] At 2130 yesterday, Israeli gunboats shelled the areas of Jall al-Bahr and 'Ayn al-Muraysa. The 6th Brigade opened artillery fire and forced them to withdraw.

VOAL on Limited Israeli-Syrian Clashes
NC040556 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Information received from western Al-Biqa' says limited clashes took place in the last 24 hours between Israeli occupation forces and Syrian forces on the Kamid al-Lawz frontline.

Israeli Major Reportedly Wounded in Ambush
NC040900 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] A white Peugeot 504 has been ambushed in Sidon and four of its passengers have been wounded. Unofficial reports indicate that among the wounded is Israeli Major Sami, the officer in charge of Israeli intelligence in Sidon.

The Israelis immediately combed the area of the incident and detained several people who were taken to Tallat Mar Ilyas for interrogation.

Intelligence Officer Reported Killed
NC040922 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Lebanese resistance fighters carried out a daring new operation against the Israeli forces in the south this morning. They attacked a car driven by an Israeli intelligence officer on the 'Ayn al-Dulb road.

The car crashed against the wall of a house there and all of its occupants were killed. As usual, the Israeli forces cordoned off the area, blocked the road, and arrested a number of people.

Resistance Fighters Attack Israeli Patrol 3 Oct
NC031300 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] In southern Lebanon, an enemy tracked vehicle was put out of action and all its occupants were killed or wounded this morning in an operation carried out by Lebanese national resistance fighters against an Israeli patrol south of Tyre. Rockets, hand grenades, and machine guns were used in the operation.

Al-'Asifah Claims Responsibility for Shhim Bomb
NC040757 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] In Damascus, the General Command of Al-'Asifah Forces has claimed responsibility for detonating a bomb in Shhim yesterday as an Israeli patrol was passing. An Israeli spokesman said that three soldiers were wounded in this incident. The Israeli forces laid a cordon around the town and searched houses there for 20 people linked directly to the operation.

Damascus on Murphy's Tour, Israel's Withdrawal
JN031344 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1128 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Washington recently dispatched Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant sercetary of state, to the region. Washington announced that the reason for his visit was to investigate the blast of a U.S. Embassy building in Beirut. However, Murphy did not restrict himself to the investigatory task in Beirut. He said there was no evidence that any state was involved with the blast. He visited a number of Arab countries. As news media said, Murphy carried with him concepts and ideas to be discussed with some of the region's governments. These ideas and concepts are related to Israel's withdrawal from southern Lebanon and other issues pertaining to withdrawal, conditions, guarantees, or arrangements that Israel demands in return for this withdrawal. Before Murphy's arrival, Shamir, one of those who are responsible for the invasion of Lebanon, for the first time said that Israel is ready to withdraw from Lebanese territories without stipulating simultaneous withdrawal by the Syrian forces. It is not known whether or not there is a connection between Shamir's statements and Murphy's arrival, but concepts and ideas, which are the ideas and concepts of the U.S. Administration, Murphy's arrival, the proposals and ideas,all give the impression that the United States and Israel have concluded that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon resulted in political and military failure for both Israel and the United States, and that any political action based on achieving the great U.S.-Israeli objectives of the invasion is not realistic in light of the new developments on the ground.

If reports say that Israel is ready to withdraw from Lebanese territories, then this does not prove the Israeli rulers' benevolence or their wise policy. According the the UN Security Council resolutions, Israel is required to withdraw from Lebanon without delay or conditions. If Israel has so far rebelled against the United Nations, then this is basically the responsibility of the United States. We do not have the slightest doubt that the United States possesses the power and influence to force Israel to withdraw from Lebanon without delay, impossible conditions, and attempts to impose what is rejected in advance. Had the United States not supported Israel in all fields, Israel would not have been able to carry out aggressive and expansionist wars or challenge the United Nations and the international community. Had the United States intended that Israel withdraw from Lebanon, Israel would not have delayed its withdrawal, as when former U.S. President Eisenhower asked Ben Gurion to withdraw from Sinai in 1956 and he did without argument. This fact cannot be altered by the statements issued by Washington which say that Washington will not play the role of mediator or lead an initiative, and that it will not be influential unless the concerned parties agree to ask it to do so. No one can deny that the United States should convince Israel to withdraw from Lebanon and respect the UN Security Council resolutions. The United States is required to do so for many reasons, but primarily because it is responsible in the full sense of the word for all Israel's actions and conduct, and is capable of convincing Israel's rulers to respect Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity, and to implement the UN resolutions. No one believes that the Lebanese Government rejects Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon or that it rejects the exerting of efforts, even by the United States, to arrange the preparations and details of the withdrawal.

The Lebanese prime minister has said that Lebanon would ask a certain side to play a role in preparing and implementing the Israeli withdrawal. Those issues related to the withdrawal and its arrangements are basically Lebanese affairs that the Lebanese Government discuss within the framework of adhering to sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity, and of exercizing the legitimate Lebanese Government's responsibility and jurisdiction in all the Lebanese territories. Syria supports Lebanon's action to evacuate the Israeli invaders from its territories and to safeguard its independence and sovereignty.

AL-BA'TH on Israeli Withdrawal From Lebanon
JN040746 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 4 Oct 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the caption "On the Israeli Withdrawal From the South ... U.S. Ideas Searching for a Price," *AL-BA'TH* says in a commentary today: With Murphy's recent tour of the region, the United States tried to raise a news media and diplomatic clamor about its interest in playing a certain role toward the Israeli forces' withdrawal from Lebanon.

AL-BA'TH continues: However, the fog accompanying this clamor soon cleared up when the secretary of state said that the road to realizing the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon is a long one. This alleged U.S. interest does not result from concern for Lebanon's welfare or a desire to rescue Lebanon from aggression, but is basically intended to rescue the Zionist enemy from the quagmire it has plunged into following its invasion of Lebanese territory, as is indicated by the deep economic and social crises in Israel.

Concluding, *AL-BA'TH* says: We in Syria assert that our support for the fraternal Lebanese people will continue. We also support any efforts aimed at evacuating the Israeli forces from Lebanon and any sincere efforts to implement UN Resolutions 508 and 509. In the meantime, Syria is not concerned about any action that does not serve these efforts and does not fall within this framework. Syria reiterates and insists that the Israeli aggressor must not make any gains that harm Lebanon's sovereignty and independence in return for the Israeli forces' withdrawal. Seucrity and ways to preserve it on Lebanese territory are an internal affair that concerns the Lebanese Government alone. This is a firm stand that cannot be affected by the clamor raised by exposed maneuvers and bargaining.

Khaddam Receives Lebanese Political Leaders
JN031232 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received a delegation consisting of several Lebanese political party leaders last night in Damascus. They are Walid Junblatt, leader of the

Progressive Socialist Party; 'Asim Qansuh, secretary general of Lebanese Ba'th Party Organization; George Hawi, leader of the Lebanese Communist Party; and 'Isam Mahayiri, leader of the Social Syrian Nationalist Party.

Austria's Bruno Kreisky Arrives in Damascus

JN031401 Damascus SANA In Arabic 1223 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Damascus, 3 Oct (SANA) — At 1430 today former Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky arrived in Damascus on a visit to Syria. He was received at Damascus International Airport by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, a number of ministers, the assistant foreign minister, the Austrian charge d'affaires in Damascus, and the embassy staff.

Al-Asad Receives Kreisky

JN031823 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] At 1830 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received former Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and the Austrian ambassador to Greece, Herbert Amry, attended the meeting. Talks revolved around the situation in the Middle East in light of recent developments, and how events are affected by current international relations.

Prime Minister Receives Libyan Official

JN031425 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1350 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Damascus, 3 Oct (SANA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received here today Libyan Secretary for Planning Fawzi al-Shakshuki. Talks during the meeting dealt with bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries in all spheres. Al-Shakshuki briefed the prime minister on the Syrian-Libyan talks underway in Damascus, and expressed satisfaction with their results. The talks are covering all spheres and fulfill the aspirations of the one Arab people in the two fraternal countries.

Cooperation Minutes Signed

JN031937 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Minutes of the first meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the Higher Syrian-Libyan Joint Committee were signed in Damascus today. Minister of State for Planning Affairs Kamal Sharaf signed for Syria. Libyan Secretary for Planning Fawzi Ahmad al-Shakshuki signed for Libya. The minutes include the measures agreed on for bolstering and promoting the ties of cooperation and integration between the two countries.

Sharaf and Al-Shakshuki exchanged speeches. They stressed the need to exert additional efforts to implement the directives from President Hafiz al-Asad and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on strengthening and promoting cooperation between the two fraternal countries to bolster their steadfastness in the face of the conspiratorial schemes, the U.S. imperialist and Zionist pressures, and the capitulatory solutions aimed at subjugating the Arab region.

Al-Shar' Meets With Tunisian, GDR Counterparts

JN031904 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' met with Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi and discussed the Arab situation with him.

Al-Shar' met earlier with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at UN headquarters in New York. They discussed the international situation in general, and the Middle East and Lebanon in particular.

Al-Shar', SFRY Counterpart Meet

JN040728 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] New York — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' met in New York yesterday with his Yugoslav counterpart in the presence of Syria's UN Representative Diya' Allah al-Fattal. Talks dealt with bilateral relations and nonaligned affairs in general and the situation in the Middle East and Lebanon in particular.

Al-Ahmar Receives YSP Official in Damascus

JN031708 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1320 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Damascus, 3 Oct (SANA) — 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, today received 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, YSP Political Bureau member and Central Committee secretary. The PDRY ambassador in Damascus and the director general of the foreign affairs office at the National Command attended the meeting.

Talks dealt with the fraternal relations between the two parties, the means of bolstering them, and the executive measures for consolidating these relations. In addition, they discussed the current Arab developments and the role the Arab liberation movement is required to assume to confront these developments and support the principled stands of the two parties hostile to imperialism, Zionism, and reaction.

Talks centered on the Jordanian regime's violation of Arab summit resolutions and its joining the treasonous Camp David accords, and the Jordanian regime's role taking place in coordination with reactionary Arab regimes — Egypt, Iraq, and Morocco.

At the end of the meeting, the two comrades emphasized the importance of the Syrian role and the necessity for bolstering Syria's strength and steadfastness under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad to confront the hostile plots. They also stressed the need to support Syria because it forms the solid base for the liberation struggle in the Arab region.

Peres Prepares for U.S. Visit, Reviews Issues

Briefs Knesset Committees

TA031137 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The prime minister briefed the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee on his upcoming trip to the United States, and said that in his talks in Washington he will raise the matter of security and economic aid, as well as the issues of Lebanon, Egypt, and Jordan.

Our correspondent Arye Golan reports that at the meeting, Shim'on Peres said he is not going to the United States like a beggar, and will make it clear that while Israel is capable of healing the economy on its own, we need U.S. aid in order to make the changeover to growth and development.

During the session, Likud Knesset Members Pinhas Goldstein, Dan Meridor, and Eliyahu Ben-Elisar demanded that no accelerated timetable for withdrawal from Lebanon be set at the expense of essential security arrangements.

The prime minister replied that he agrees that everything should be done calmly and after careful consideration, but he insists that the withdrawal from Lebanon be carried out within 6 to 9 months from the day the Cabinet decides on it.

Proposes Egyptian Summit

TA031403 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1344 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has contacted the Egyptian President and proposed that they hold a summit meeting at the Israeli-Egyptian border. For the time being, however, the problem stopping any development in Israeli-Egyptian relations is Tabah, and on that issue a new proposal is now being discussed in talks between the Americans and Egypt. This, among other things, was reported by Shim'on Peres at the Cabinet [as heard] session.

Our correspondent Arye Golan comments that, on the issue of withdrawing from Lebanon, Peres said we have made a firm and unambiguous decision to leave Lebanon. Shim'on Peres added that relations with the United States are good and cooperation is particularly efficient in the war against international terrorism.

At the session, Knesset Member [MK] Dan Meridor, Likud, said that because the United States regards it as its role to defend the entire free world, in the course of his talks in Washington Prime Minister Shim'on Peres should demand that security aid be allocated to Israel from the U.S. defense budget, not the foreign aid budget.

As for the possibility of an understanding with Syria on Lebanon, the prime minister said that it is not convenient for President al-Asad, either, to have IDF artillery within range of Damascus and Al-Asad, too, would like to be released from this situation.

Mubarak Rejects Summit

TA031819 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has disclosed that he proposed a summit meeting with Egypt's President Husni Mubarak, but Mubarak turned it down. Peres was speaking to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. Jack Katzenell reports:

Prime Minister Peres said he had proposed that the meeting take place on the border between Israel and Egypt, but President Mubarak had turned down the offer because of the ongoing territorial dispute over Tabah, a tiny area near Elat. Peres added that Israel is now considering a new proposal for improving relations with Egypt.

Views Prospects for U.S. Trip

TA031238 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1100 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says: I do not go to the United States as a beggar, only to ask for U.S. financial aid for economic development. The rehabilitation of our economy is our responsibility, and ours alone. Our correspondent Ilana Dayan heard the prime minister's expectations concerning his visit to the United States.

[Begin recording] [Peres] I expect to find a basis for the continuation of the policy of cooperation and understanding between the Government of the United States and the national unity government which has been established in Israel; to review the current state of affairs in the Middle East, including Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt, the peace process, and the fight against terrorism; and to secure a guarantee of future economic and military financial aid to Israel, although I am not going there to buy a U.S. remedy for the disease of the Israeli economy.

[Unidentified correspondent] Do you mean that you are not going to request additional special economic aid from the United States?

[Peres] I am not going to ask for aid like a beggar in order to save our domestic situation. I view the rehabilitation of the Israeli economy as a purely Israeli matter. I certainly look for opportunities to renew investments in Israel among U.S. Jews, the administration, and in other places, so that, while taking austerity measures, we will also be able to start the revival and development of the economy.

[Dayan] Later on, the prime minister was asked about the dispute between Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i and Deputy Prime Minister David Levi. The media have not treated us with kid gloves, he says, and gives his views on the matter.

[Peres] First of all, differences of opinion are allowed. What is not to my liking is their publication outside the Cabinet. Disputes should remain within the Cabinet. I would like to state unequivocally that I support the economic measures that have been taken. They were unavoidable. I know that such steps are unpopular and unpleasant, but I think that it would be irrespon-

sible to avoid them. I am not sure that the media have covered us fairly, and I am not referring to the 100 days of grace. We decided to cut the government budget by $1 billion. Some ministers were against it, but we made the cut. Afterwards, we decided to lower the level of consumption in the Israeli economy by 4 to 5 percent annually, by canceling subsidies and levying taxes. We are implementing this. Third, I want you to know that from January until October, Israelis who traveled abroad spent $1 billion, out of an empty Treasury. We cannot afford to continue to lose dollars this way, and this applies both to trips abroad and imported articles. I know that everybody wants a comprehensive plan. There is a plan, the problem is not and never has been the plan. Can one say that the deterioration of the economy was done according to plan? Who could have planned such a thing? The problem is to decide and to implement — courageously, and with full responsibility. [end recording]

The prime minister issued this statement after meeting with members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee.

Seeks Investment, No Extra Aid

TA032014 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The Israeli Government has decided not to ask the United States for emergency economic aid for the 1985 fiscal year. This was reported today by senior Israeli officials at a briefing for foreign correspondents in Jerusalem. Instead of emergency aid, the prime minister will submit a 5-year plan to rebuild the economy. He will ask President Reagan for U.S. investment funds for that period in order to establish and develop high-technology industries and help restore Israeli economic health. Cabinet Secretary Yosi Beilin and Peres' political adviser, Nimrod Novik, said that up to last week it was thought that Peres would ask for additional short-term aid, of up to $1 billion, but, as stated, over the past few days a different decision was made.

Aid Figure Not Set

TA041019 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will not ask the administration leaders in Washington for aid in the amounts quoted by the media over the last few days. This transpires from a review presented by Mr Peres this morning in the course of the extraordinary Cabinet session in anticipation of his visit. He said he will present the Cabinet's economic plan and ways to improve Israel's economy.

Prime Ministry Sources on Aid

TA031309 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 3 Oct 84 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres believes that the United States will respond positively to Israel's request for financial aid, following the latest economic measures — including limitations on imports and foreign currency expenditures — which were adopted last night.

Confidants of the prime minister told *DAVAR* that according to their assessment, the United States will be favorably impressed by Israel's decisiveness in implementing these steps.

Yesterday Peres briefed U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis on Israel's economic plan and conferred with him about the details of his visit and the extent of U.S. financial aid.

Sources in the prime minister's office believe that the United States will approve the transfer of $1.2 billion this month, out of the total $2.6 billion in aid promised to Israel as a grant for 1985. This amount is desperately needed to improve the foreign currency reserves situation, and to ensure that in 2 months Israel will not be in a situation in which it cannot buy fuel and raw materials abroad.

On the other hand, the sources at the prime minister's office believe that the gift cannot be increased by $600 million, as this requires legislation by the House of Representatives. Therefore, Israel will request that President Reagan publicly announce his support for Israel. Such a statement would have the effect of a bank guarantee, against which Israel could enjoy credit and loans from commercial banks in the United States and Western Europe.

Confidants of the prime minister stressed that in his talks with President Reagan, Peres will not discuss the extent but rather the principles of economic aid requested by Israel, which is said to amount to $2.3 billion annually for the coming 5 years.

4 Oct Cabinet Session Reported

TA041154 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Report from the prime minister's office in Jerusalem by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer]

[Text] Today's Cabinet session was devoted to approving Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' trip to the United States next week. The prime minister reviewed the topics that will be raised in the talks, and reported on the way these matters will be presented. Shim'on Peres emphasized: When in the United States, we will say that we will correct what needs to be amended in Israel. We are not coming to request assistance from the United States in this. We will appeal to the leaders of the U.S. Administration on two issues: security aid and economic aid — in connection with which we will request U.S. investments in Israeli industry. But, Shim'on Peres said, I am not going to the United States with requests for any specific amount of money.

Most of the ministers who took the floor during the session today talked about economic affairs, and advised Shim'on Peres on this matter. Included were Moshe Arens and 'Ezer Weizman, who said that we must guarantee Israel's economic independence, and warned of the possibility that Israel might — because of this link with the United States on economic matters — become a U.S. satellite.

Regarding current affairs, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres addressed the arguments that can be heard among the ministers outside the Cabinet sessions. He said: I am not against arguments in the government, but it is important to make sure that they remain within the confines of the Cabinet's meeting room and not be leaked. I am not here to reprimand or accuse anyone, but after each one of us expresses his opinion and a decision is made, we must emerge united.

The prime minister's associates emphasized that he was not referring to only one minister, one spokesman, or one issue, but had in mind affairs — or malaise — that have recently been experienced, in which ministers expressed their opposition to decisions adopted by various forums of the Cabinet.

Minister Ari'el Sharon, the industry and trade minister, chose today to discuss Lebanese affairs, and said among other things that when future arrangements for southern Lebanon are discussed, it will be necessary to continue to base the security arrangements on the army of southern Lebanon and not on substitute arrangements, as some people have recently suggested. That is all for the moment.

Schiffer Views Peres' Visit

TA040643 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer]

[Text] This morning the ministers will also offer advice in anticipation of Shim'on Peres' first visit to the United States in his capacity as the leader of the unity government, since the actual details of the visit have already been prepared following lengthy deliberations with top officials from the Foreign Ministry, the Defense Ministry, and the Treasury. Moreover, if any Likud minister fears that when facing the administration leaders, Peres might present positions different from those put forth in the past, it should be made clear that from the moment the prime minister's aircraft lands in New York, Peres will find his regular partner — Yitzhaq Shamir — standing there right next to him at all official meetings. So closely are they linked together that the two will even occupy the same New York hotel, and will share the same floor.

It should be pointed out that the main purpose of the imminent visit is to present Shim'on Peres before the decision-makers in the United States — in other words, to show the new style he is bringing with him as the leader of Israel's Cabinet.

Against the background of the upcoming U.S. presidential election, it is assumed that the visit will not result in a political breakthrough. There is therefore no reason this morning for the Cabinet to make special decisions on the visit.

The prime minister will broach Israel's desire for an arrangement in Lebanon, emphasizing its readiness to withdraw in return for adequate security arrangements for the northern border. The main topic: Israel's economic predicament and the measures it is employing to extricate itself from this crisis. Peres' aides repeatedly emphasize that he has no intention of asking for money or increased aid. We have been told that Peres will emphasize the fact that Israelis are already paying the price for the rehabilitation of the economy, and that the Cabinet has an economic plan. To demonstrate the seriousness of the Cabinet's intentions, he will point to the strict limitations imposed on imports.

The administration will be asked to open a credit line for Israel which will be used only in emergencies and which will boost Israel's image in world banking circles. Peres will also ask to be allowed to use this month the total amount of economic aid the United States is granting Israel for this fiscal year.

There is hardly an issue on which working papers have not been prepared for Peres' trip, and he may brief the ministers on them this morning. They cover procurement matters, military exports, Soviet Jewry, the peace process, King Husayn, and much more. Let us repeat that apparently the main purpose of this initial visit is to work hard at presenting Shim'on Peres to the U.S. media, and allow him the opportunity of presenting himself and his overall concepts. In this regard, it would be safe to state that the Cabinet will wish him all the best.

Political Issues Discussed

TA040726 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Moshe Hakohen report]

[Excerpt] The central issue of Peres' visit, in the political sphere, will be Lebanon. The prime minister will again emphasize Israel's desire to withdraw from Lebanon, on the condition that security arrangements that will guarantee peace for the northern settlements are reached. In light of the inflexible Syrian reaction to the attempt to send out feelers on this matter, Jerusalem does not expect the United States to agree to launch a mediation initiative before the U.S. presidential elections next month. The prime minister will also request President Reagan's assistance regarding Israeli-Egyptian relations. As will be recalled, President Mubarak turned down Shim'on Peres' offer to hold a summit along the border, particularly because of the differences of opinion over Tabah.

As for Jordan, the prime minister will take advantage of Husayn's latest speech to make it clear that the ball is presently in Amman's court. He will also purposely refrain from initiating a discussion of the Reagan plan, which is a subject of dispute between the Alignment and the Likud. Peres said: The administration has not yet raised the matter, and there is no reason why we should initiate a discussion of it. Only if asked will we discuss the plan.

Defense Issues Being Prepared

TA040708 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Defense Ministry Director General Menahem Meron has already departed for the United States to prepare for the prime minister's visit there next week, or at least the military aspects of the matter. He will raise matters of procurement, strategic

cooperation, and military aid. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports on this:

The decision to dispatch Menahem Meron to the United States was made in consultations held at the prime minister's office earlier this week. His early departure is meant to lead to the finalization and conclusion of certain matters before Shim'on Peres arrives in Washington. The Defense Ministry director general will raise the issue of military aid to Israel in meetings with administration officials, and will express opposition to the conversion of what the Americans view as military aid surplus to regular economic aid. It turns out that apparently surplus amounts of military aid are in fact sums which Israel has already pledged to spend, primarily for procurement. Meron will also broach the matter of converting part of the military aid to shekels for the purpose of developing and manufacturing the Lavi aircraft. He will emphasize the importance of the conversion of this money for local industry, and the desperate need of this for the continued existence of this aircraft project.

Meron will present procurement requests for various military items, and will discuss with U.S. Administration elements issues pertaining to strategic cooperation. Let us remind everyone that Meron is chairman of the joint group dealing with this issue. He will also raise the matter of counterpurchases: According to an agreement, the Americans purchase from Israel goods worth 15 percent of the overall Israeli purchases from the United States. The defense establishment will insist that this agreement be extended.

Another matter that will feature prominently in the talks, and which will be dealt with by the Defense Ministry director general, will be the military aid which — as we have said — is one of the more important issues in U.S.-Israeli cooperation. Last year a change was effected in the aid: It was reduced, but the total amount was converted to a grant. Israel's forecast for the next few years stands at a sum higher than $2 billion, based on a procurement prediction. Israel would like the aid to continue to be in the form of a grant, and would like the United States to increase it from $1.4 billion to more than $2 billion. Again, the intention behind the early departure of Meron to the United States is to attempt to conclude some of these matters before the prime minister reaches the U.S.

Cabinet Secretary on Visit

TA041129 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] This morning the Cabinet held a special session in preparation for Shim'on Peres' trip to the United States. After the meeting, Cabinet Secretary Yosi Beilin faced the reporters:

[Begin Beilin recording] The Cabinet today approved the prime minister's visit to the United States. During his absence, his substitute will be Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education and Culture Yitzhaq Navon.

In his review, the prime minister presented the objectives of his visit to the United States, and said that the visit will deal with the fabric of relations between Israel and the United States; current political affairs, including Lebanon, Egypt, Syria, and Jordan; matters pertaining to U.S. Jewry; and questions regarding economic and security aid. [end recording]

IDF Crosses Al-Awwali To Prevent Infiltration

TA031622 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The IDF force which crossed the Al-Awwali River today included tanks, armored personnel carriers, and a bulldozer. Recently the Druze again brought heavy weapons into the Al-Kharrub region north of the Al-Awwali. They removed this weaponry through Israel's mediation more than 6 months ago. The IDF patrols are aimed at preserving order and ensuring that the Druze abide by their agreements to prevent the infiltration of terrorists into southern Lebanon. Israel is also seeking to guarantee that the Lebanese coastal road will not be reopened, in order to make the infiltration of terrorists more difficult.

3 Soldiers Wounded

TA031405 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1356 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The IDF spokesman has announced that three IDF soldiers were wounded around noon today near the village of Shihin, north of the Al-Awwali River. A bomb planted beside the road exploded when an IDF patrol was passing by. The wounded have been evacuated to the hospital and an IDF force is carrying out combing operations in the area.

Levi on Lebanon Withdrawal, Budget Cuts

TA031143 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1042 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi says that a UN force might in the future be incorporated within the defense system for southern Lebanon, together with the army of southern Lebanon. He again emphasized that the IDF would not withdraw from southern Lebanon until arrangements guaranteeing peace for the northern settlements are reached.

Referring to reports in the United States on faults in IDF activity during the Lebanon war, the chief of staff said that contrary to reports there, the data that had been published was not based on Pentagon reports. As for the expected defense budget cuts, Lt Gen Levi said: All cuts create a problem, but through a joint effort it will be possible to overcome this problem. The chief of staff was addressing 12th graders at an ORT school in Tel Aviv.

UNIFIL Could Replace Lahd Army

TA040848 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 4 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Israel is willing to have UNIFIL replace the South Lebanon Army in protecting Israel's northern border and making possible the withdrawal of the Israel Defence Forces from Lebanon, Chief of General Staff Rav-Aluf [Lieutenant General] Moshe Levi said yesterday.

Speaking to assemblies of 12-grade pupils at the ORT technological schools in Yad Eliyyahu (Tel Aviv) and Holon, he said: "The South Lebanon Army [SLA] is not an end itself. It is one of the solutions that would enable the IDF to withdraw while still protecting our northern border from attack. If we are told that there is another force that will fill the role, like UNIFIL, we'll agree," Levi said in answer to students' questions.

He said the question is not whether Israel will or will not pull out of Lebanon, but how "to achieve reasonable security (for the northern border). Security like that is not, I'm sorry to say, zero attacks." Levi said reasonable security depends on whether the Lebanese Government gains the strength to keep the border quiet as Syria and Jordan have done.

Levi also told the students that the IDF needs soldiers with technological background not only in rear units, but also in the front lines. "A modern army is one with many people with technological background," he said.

Meanwhile, Minister Without Portfolio and former Defence Minister Moshe Arens said yesterday in a Galey Zahal (IDF radio) interview that Israel would consider the possibility that UN forces would hold the area between the Al-Awwali and Al-Zahrani Rivers as part of security arrangements in South Lebanon. Arens noted that this position differs from the defunct agreement between Israel and Lebanon, which called for the Lebanese Army to hold the area between the Al-Awwali and the Al-Zahrani and the SLA to hold the area south of the Al-Zahrani. Today, Arens said, it is clear to eveyone that the Lebanese Army is incapable of taking on a task of this sort.

Security Adviser Gives Views on Lebanon

TA031720 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 3 Oct 84 p 7

[Dalya Shehori commentary: "Autonomy Is Not Dead"]

[Text] Avraham Tamir has become director general of the prime minister's office and national security adviser amid much criticism, some of which he has already answered. In a meeting which we are reporting about here, he reviewed the political options, one of which — a possible scenario for a solution in Lebanon — has already become a reality and appeared in the media under the heading of "The Eight Points of the Murphy Plan." It would therefore be worth while to pay attention to the views and thoughts of Avraham Tamir, as there are more than just these in the man's mind.

Regarding security arrangements in Lebanon, he says, there are two concepts: First, granting southern Lebanon a special status. As part of this, the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] would be given control over all of southern Lebanon up to the Al-Awwali. This would in fact be a partition of Lebanon. This concept creates both political and military problems. Political, as the partition of Lebanon will affect the Lebanese, the Arab world, and indirectly, the political process. Military, as it will be necessary to wait until the ASL is ready to replace the IDF. This period is put at 2 years, but it could even take 10 years, which means that the IDF would stay in southern Lebanon.

The above description gives rise to the assumption that Tamir favors the second option. In retrospect one can be even wiser and say: Wonder of wonders, this is the concept that lies at the basis of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy's plan. The second concept, Tamir says, is to attain security arrangements for southern Lebanon, with the negotiating partner being the Lebanese Government. In fact, two partners are necessary: The Lebanese Government, so that there is someone to approach and act against in case of a violation of an agreement; and the Syrian Government, because of the eastern sector.

The security arrangements for southern Lebanon must thus be based on cooperation between international, Lebanese, and local forces, with the local forces — who are independently rather highly motivated against terrorism — stationed north of the border, the Lebanese Army taking up positions north of it, and the international force stationed north of the Al-Litani and Al-Zahrani. This coordination requires an arrangement.

"If this path were pursued, it would be possible to withdraw the IDF from southern Lebanon. That is it."

As for Syria, Israel has two problems: First is its presence in Lebanon — which is also an Arab problem, a problem for the Arab League and for the Lebanese Government. If the Lebanese Government insists that Syria withdraw from Lebanon, and the Arab League supports this demand, Tamir believes Syria will leave Lebanon, because it has and will have political clout in Lebanon even without a military presence.

Israel's second problem is how to make sure the Syrian Army does not go south of the line where it is currently deployed. This requires an agreement that will have to guarantee a series of additional things: that a buffer zone is set up between the Syrian Army and a strip controlled by the local forces; that Syria will not allow terrorist activity to originate from the area under its control; that Syria will not enter places in Lebanon where it has no positions at present.

An agreeement requires negotiations. Although it is possible to deploy an international force between the Lebanese Army and the Syrian Army even without negotiations, negotiations are still necessary to tie up other loose ends.

Avraham Tamir believes that the Syrians are looking for a way to avoid a possible deterioration in the situation, which allows for an examination of their readiness to conduct negotiations. He believes the Syrians are not interested in war with Israel, so that "an agreement and an understanding with the Syrians is desirable." He is not even ruling out the possibility that after a prolonged process, Syria will adopt a stance similar to Egypt and forsake the Soviet Union, which it is currently obliged to rely on.

The withdrawal from Lebanon could be accomplished through an understanding with the Syrians, but it can also be accomplished without it. In that case, the international force will deploy south of the Syrian line, from the Al-Awwali line down to a certain line away from the border — say the Al-Zahrani or the Litani or somewhere in between. The Lebanese Government is prepared to conduct negotiations on security arrangements, and if negotiations are really held with Syria — "and I would not

dismiss this possibility out of hand" — then the IDF will be able to leave Lebanon, after obtaining the agreement, "within a matter of months, not years."

Egypt holds a special place in Tamir's heart. He once spent a whole month together with the Egyptian generals in Cairo's Al-Tahirah palace to prepare the security arrangements. He took part in all the contacts with Egypt, and to this very day the mere mention of his name opens doors in Cairo. Still, in our conversation he did not show even a touch of sentiment. His analysis was cold and to the point.

He draws a distinction in normalization between the formal and informal aspects. From the formal point of view, normalization indeed exists according to the agreements, which by nature are not warm. Egypt has no relations with the rest of the Arab countries (although meanwhile the reestablishment of relations with Jordan has taken place — D.S.) and this, too, affects normalization.

Therefore, from the formal point of view we are talking about implementing the agreements, and here there has been an erosion because the Egyptians have insisted on a linkage between the agreements and the other outstanding problems between Israel and Egypt — and they should not have linked the issues.

As for the informal aspect of normalization, Tamir says: "I have always told Egypt that peace is not only between governments, but between people, and that the Israeli people must become accustomed to loving peace in order to desire peace with another nation. Therefore, I suggested to use normalization not as an ax to grind in punishing us, but as a lever to make the people like peace, to let them comprehend how good it is to live in peace."

He thinks that the new government in Israel, particularly given its composition, allows for maintaining a renewed discussion with Egypt on the outstanding problems, focusing primarily on the common borderline, in Tabah and other places. He claims that it is possible today to recreate the right basis for the resolution of the differences of opinion and for the implementation of the normalization accords properly. In line with this he says that the process based on the Camp David accords should be renewed.

And what about the autonomy talks?, I asked, puzzled. Is this not a dead issue?

It looks to me that on this Avraham Tamir is still captive of old thoughts, which regard "autonomy for the inhabitants, not territories" as an acceptable political solution. And yet it may not be a matter of being captive, but of a simple commitment to a concept Tamir had created.

I have always had the feeling that there is a vow of secrecy shared by all the Israelis who had handled the autonomy issue: They all knew it was not serious and that nothing would come out of it, but they all worked laboriously, day and night, between one breath and another, to keep the talks going, like workers in a massive windmill that churns water.

Avraham Tamir went on to review all the other solutions (a Palestinian state, a territorial compromise, annexation) only to reach the conclusion that the only viable solution is an interim arrangement to be achieved through negotiations based on the Camp David agreements. "That horse is not dead. It is the only horse alive. Either the political process is based on the Camp David accords, or it is nonexistent. The Egyptians know that only on the basis of that agreement is it possible to maintain peace."

Militia Groups To Be Established in South Lebanon

TA032016 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Civilian militia groups are to be set up in several villages in southern Lebanon to prevent terrorist infiltration. This was reported to Brigadier General Shlomo Ilia, commander of the IDF liaison unit in southern Lebanon. The leaders of the villages Suhmur, Yuhmur, Hasbayya, and Rashayyah made this announcement after protracted contacts with the commander of the army of southern Lebanon.

General Antoine Lahd reported that disciplinary measures will be taken against the Druze soldiers involved in the massacre in Suhmur village. In the village itself there was a peacemaking cermony today between the Shi'ites and the Druze.

Rabin Promises Security in Territories

TA031942 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1750 GMT 3 Oct 84

["Defense Ministry Spokesman's Announcement" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Tel Aviv, 3 Oct (ITIM) — Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said today that he will do everything in his power to prevent disturbances, including stone throwing, in Judaea and Samaria. He cannot promise, however, that these incidents will stop completely.

In a meeting the defense minister held with members of the Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza Strip Jewish councils, Rabin said that he will examine some security and legal aspects of the issue in order to decrease as much as possible incidents in which stones are thrown.

Rabin also said that the national unity government was established despite fundamental political disputes; this was done in order to solve problems. The defense minister said he felt obliged to act in accordance with the basic guidelines and the coalition agreement regarding Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip. He cannot deviate from this when on the national agenda the issues of Lebanon and the economy come before settlement in Judaea and Samaria.

Settlers View Rabin Promise

TA031638 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1505 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Leaders of the Jewish councils in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip ended their meeting with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin a short time ago.

According to them, the defense minister promised that security in the territories will be considerably improved within 2 months. Some of the settlers' leaders said, however, that they did not receive a response to their complaints about the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp, and further acts of protest might occur even tonight.

Settlers Plan More Protests

TA040900 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 4 Oct 84 p 2

[David Richardson report]

[Excerpt] The leaders of Jewish settlement in Judaea and Samaria and some of their supporters holding a sit-in strike outside the Bethlehem military government headquarters were planning further protest action last night following what they regarded as a highly unsatisfactory meeting with Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin earlier in the day.

The settlers led by Rabbi Moshe Levinger of Qiryat Arba', have been sporadically blocking the main road to Hebron following a recent spate of stone-throwing attacks on Israeli traffic passing the refugee camp just south of Bethlehem.

Yesterday several representatives of the settlements met with Rabin in his Tel Aviv office to press their demands for improved security on roads in the area. Rabin made no specific promises, and the settlers emerged clearly angry and disappointed, and they set out for Bethlehem "to plan further protests," according to one of them.

Settlers in West Bank Prepare Additional Plan

TA031243 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 3 Oct 84 p 6

[Text] Members of the Jewish Settlement Council in Judaea and Samaria called upon Knesset members to revive the momentum to establish settlements and develop new ones according to the decision of the previous government.

An ITIM correspondent reports that the Jewish Settlement Council is already preparing a settlement plan for several sites in Judaea and Samaria, on the initiative of Gush Emunim. The plan will be implemented if the government does not resume the establishment of settlements and the continuation of development in the new settlements already erected.

Goren Promises Halt to Demolition of Houses

TA032001 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Shmu'el Goren, coordinator of activities in the territories, has said that an enlightened approach to the people living in the territories should still be taken; therefore, at this stage, no houses belonging to rioters will be demolished and no one who throws stones will be expelled.

[Begin recording] [Goren] As long as our policy is to act in accordance with the law, and our Civilian Administration acts in accordance with the law, we will not be able to throw people out of their houses for throwing a stone. The same thing applies to the demolition of houses. Since this is illegal, we will not do it. I do not want to say that we will not expel people. In any event, it is impossible to deport people across the border for throwing stones. This is not legal and we cannot do it. [end recording]

Security Forces Close Paths to Al-Duhayshah Camp

TA030542 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 4 oct 84

[Text] The security forces last night sealed seven pedestrian footpaths leading from the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp to the main Jerusalem-Hebron highway. Military sources have told our correspondent Arye Gus that the paths were used by the stone throwers to reach the highway and flee.

Al-Duhayshah Curfew Lifted

TA040607 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] The curfew on the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp was lifted this morning after 3 days. The security forces will step up the penalties on violations of public order.

Jerusalem Police Discover 2 Arms Caches

TA040845 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 4 Oct 84 p 2

[ITIM report]

[Text] The Jerusalem police yesterday seized two arms caches belonging to the "'En Kerem" gang accused of booby trapping Moslem and Christian religious buildings in the Jerusalem area. One cache was found in the 'En Kerem neighbourhood in the capital and the other in Hebron. The caches contained three LAW [light antitank weapons] anti-tank missiles, a Kalashnikov rifle, nine Israel Defence Forces fragmentation grenades and hand-cuffs.

One of the four defendants in the case told a police officer about the caches when they met in a Jerusalem courtroom during a hearing in the gang's trial. The Jerusalem police spokesman refused to say who the defendant was or why he had decided to reveal the infomation now. The 'En Kerem gang is allegedly responsible for bombings originally ascribed to TNT, the initials of the Hebrew name of the "Terror Against Terror."

Civilian Administration Appoints New Rafah Mayor

TA031500 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1300 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Rafah, 3 Oct (ITIM) — Brigadier General Avraham Binyamin, the head of the Civilian Administration in the Gaza District, has appointed (Sulayman Hamid Muhammad Zu'arub) mayor of Rafah, replacing his predecessor, who was murdered.

Village Leagues Official Wants Increased Activity

TA040708 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Here is a report by our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria: The head of the Hebron Hills Area Village Leagues, Jamil al-'Amlah, hopes to revive the federation of area village leagues in Judaea and Samaria, and increase their activity. He told our correspondent Arye Gus that he intends to meet with Defnese Minister Yitzhaq Rabin on this.

[Begin Gus recording] For some time now, the area village leagues have confined their activity to dealing only with local matters, and the unification action to merge the six individual area village leagues has been frozen altogether. In light of regional developments — namely the changes in government — Al-'Amlah hopes that the new Cabinet, and particularly Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, will show greater support for the area village leagues.

The time has come to revive the federation of area village leagues, which have ceased all political activity because their freedom of action has been curtailed, Jamil al-'Amlah says. He notes a change in the attitude toward the area village leagues in the Arab countries. Although Jordan persists in attacking them, he has recently spent some time in Europe, where he met with Arab personalities and was shown sympathy, he claims. As for Jordan, the inhabitants of the area were surprised to hear Husayn's declaration during his speech before Parliament.

In spite of these positions, Al-'Amlah says, King Husayn is a wise and clever statesman, and he expressed his conviction that ultimately and all these statements notwithstanding, Husayn will join the political process. [end recording]

Bar-Lev Demands End to Nabulus Jail Strike

TA031811 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The minister of police has informed prisoners in the Nabulus jail that he will deal with their demands only if they end their strike. Minister Bar-Lev said some of the prisoners' complaints are justified, but he would deal with them only if they stop striking.

Inmates' Underground Discovered

TA040853 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 4 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] The security forces have uncovered an underground that smuggled information to inmates at the Nabulus maximum security prison on how to formulate a hunger strike that would spread to other prisons.

This was revealed by Police Minister Hayim Bar-Lev, who said that despite the inherent poltical nature of the 10-day-old strike, the security prisoners have some legitimate complaints.

As reported earlier this week in *THE JERUSALEM POST*, the minister is waiting until the hunger strike is called off before implementing some of the improvements he promised the prisoners.

In a letter read out at a news conference yesterday called by a committee of Israeli and non-Israeli advocates representing the inmates, the prisoners threatened to refuse to accept even the high-calorie concentrate being fed to them if the Prisons Service continues to dismiss their strike as only "partial."

One of the advocates, 'Abid Assali, said: "Theirs is a sincere struggle to improve conditions in the prison and there are no political motivations whatsoever. They are deliberately avoiding breaking any prison regulations in order to stress that they only want to improve conditions."

The prisoners' most acute complaint, according to the advocates, is the extremely crowded conditions in the cells. As an example, Assali said that a cell in Block 7 measuring 21 square metres houses 14 men. Another room, measuring 32 square metres, is occupied by 18 prisoners and part of that room is taken up by a shower and latrine.

The advocates' news conference was called only two days after Bar-Lev visited the prison and confirmed some of the complaints, despite earlier denials by prison officials.

Meanwhile, inmates at two other maximum security prisones — at Ashkelon and at Nafha — have reportedly come out on a similar strike in support of those in Nabulus.

Solidarity Strike Set

TA040813 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] A commercial strike is currently being staged in East Jerusalem. Our correspondents report that this is how the merchants wish to express their solidarity with the Nabulus jail inmates.

Explosion Occurs at Embassy in Nicosia

TA041048 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 4 oct 84

[Text] The Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem says that no one from the staff of the Israeli Embassy in Nicosia was hurt in the explosion of a booby-trapped car that occurred there about an hour ago. Earlier it was reported that a local inhabitant was wounded, but a news editor on Nicosia Radio told our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus that no one was hurt by the explosion. Damages were caused to the embassy building and an adjacent building. A fire is still raging in the parking lot.

The car was parked in a nearby lot. Immediately after the explosion, ambulances and Nicosia police cars rushed to the site. An eyewitness reported that some shots could be heard as well. Once again, no one was hurt.

Charge d'Affaires on Blast

TA041056 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1040 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] A bomb exploded at 1100 [0900 GMT] in the parking lot of the Israeli Embassy in Nicosia [words indistinct] damage was caused to the building's first floor and to adjacent buildings.

The charge d'affaires of the Israeli Embassy in Nicosia, Shlomo Morgan, has told us that a rented car was parked in the backyard of the embassy. The bomb in the car was apparently large, as the hood flew all the way up to the roof of the embassy building.

The woman living on the first floor of the building suffered from shock and was tranferred to a hospital. According to Morgan, one of the embassy staffers who was only a few meters away from the car when it exploded was miraculously saved.

A fire erupted as a result of the explosion, and the local fire brigades got it under control approximately an hour ago. In the opinion of Shlomo Morgan, the act was committed by terrorists affiliated with one of the rejectionist organizations.

New Economic Measures Publicized, Explained

Moda'i: Cuts Insufficient

TA031631 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1515 GMT 3 Oct 84

["Excerpts" of interview with Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i by Gadi Sukenik "today;" place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Moda'i] There is an economic plan. The plan has been submitted and it is being implemented. The first stage is nearly complete; there must be a waiting period before the second stage begins in order to see exactly how the first stage is working.

[Sukenik] In Moda'i's opinion, too, the budget cut is not sufficient to attain significant results in the near future, considering inflation and the balance of payments problem.

[Moda'i] The budget cuts and the absorption [of money by the government] are insufficient to attain results, so we should not expect any sort of economic miracle. On the contrary. The processes that have begun will continue for some time. I believe, we believe, that the absorption of money — both through cuts, through cuts to subsidies, and the collection of taxes, will gradually curb the inflationary spiral. The moves we have made in the expenditure of foreign currency will make it possible for us to live with our reserve, without incurring significant deficits.

[Sukenik] There is, of course, also severe criticism from various directions and from many people in the government as well, criticism that has recently also been levelled at the new finance minister every single day.

[Moda'i] There are supporters and there are critics. That is normal in any Cabinet decision, on any issue on which the Cabinet decides. I permit myself to say that at least in some of the cases, considerations were not just what was on the agenda.

[Sukenik] The finance minister did not sound so determined when he was asked about dealing with the black market. It seems he prefers to speak about dealing with tax evaders. Nevertheless, what about the black market?

[Moda'i] When it comes to upholding the law, there are no unimportant areas. You must have heard the views of the attorney general this morning, regarding the black market in dollars, and there will be action accordingly.

[Sukenik] In the near future?

[Moda'i] The attorney general is the one who, in a certain way, initiates these campaigns, because he is in charge; he is the man who provides the guidelines in upholding the law.

[Sukenik] Will you appeal to him on this issue?

[Moda'i] There have already been consultations between us, as the attorney general said, and it may be assumed that — not assumed, I am saying this with certainty — there will be action.

Import Limitation Explained

TA040715 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0650 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] The director general of the Industry and Trade Ministry, Yehoshu'a Forer, summoned the commercial attaches of foreign representations this morning to provide them with details on the decision to ban imports for 6 months. Our correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that initial reaction to the move monitored by the Industry and Trade Ministry indicates that the decision to ban imports was received with understanding in the EEC countries and the United States, and no special problems are expected from them.

EEC Officials Demand Plan

TA040938 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0930 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] The EEC's representative in Israel, (Daniel Gioglari), demands that Israel present its economic plan. In a meeting this morning between the director general of the Industry and Trade Ministry and the foreign commercial attaches accredited to Israel, the former explained to them the nature of the Israeli Cabinet's decision to impose limitations on imports. Our correspondent Ze'ev Hasper reports that the representatives expressed understanding for the government's moves, but demanded that the Cabinet present an overall economic plan.

EEC Will Not Retaliate

TA041114 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] The EEC countries will not retaliate against Israel for its imports limitations. This is reported by our correspondent Gid'on Remez following a meeting of those countries' commercial attaches and the Industry and Trade Ministry's director general. The director general, Yehoshu'a Forer, then held a separate meeting

with the U.S. commercial attache and other commercial attaches from throughout the world. Altogether, 25 attaches arrived at the director general's office. Most of them expressed understanding for the new measures, but said they expect Israel to implement a more comprehensive economic plan.

Arabic Broadcast Views Jordan-Egypt Relations

JN030851 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1435 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Sadoq Ben Me'ir "Observation"]

[Text] In his speech before his Parliament yesterday, King Husayn defended the move to resume the severed diplomatic relations with Egypt. He justified this by saying it will prevent further deterioration and paralysis in the Arab body. He also praised Egypt's pan-Arab role, its international weight, and its sacrifices for the sake of the Arab nation throughout generations.

While he aimed at confronting the Syrian and Libyan attacks to which he is being exposed, King Husayn's decision to resume his relations with Egypt puts a question mark to many Arab positions, most of all to the Jordanian monarch's intelligence that prompted him to sever these relations. Why did he not appreciate Egypt's role, weight, and sacrifices before? Why didn't he maintain diplomatic relations with Egypt like Sudan, Oman, and Somalia? Why did he implement the Baghdad summit conference's resolution, which he now describes as being merely a recommendation. However, delay in understanding is better than not understanding at all.

The cause of peace was also put to the test by the Jordanian move. No sooner had the restoration of relations between Jordan and Egypt been announced than the Arab media began indicating that Egypt had abandoned peace with Israel and also that the restoration of relations was the beginning of the end of Egypt's peace policy. But the Egyptian leadership dotted the i's and crossed the t's, stressing at the highest levels its adherence to this policy and its insistance on adopting it.

The most important issue that was put to the test by the Jordanian move was Moroccan-Libyan unity, which is still young and delicate. King Hassan II and President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi have adopted different positions toward the resumption of Jordanian-Egyptian relations. King Hassan II has praised the Jordanian move, and has even called for an emergency Arab summit to be convened in Morocco, apparently to cancel the Baghdad summit decision to boycott Egypt and expel it from the Arab League. Meanwhile, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has attacked the Jordanian move, and has called for a collective boycott of Jordan and for dealing with it in the same manner as Egypt was dealt with at that time. While the unity between Morocco and Libya stipulates that the two countries should hold consultations and should coordinate with each other, King Hassan II and Col al-Qadhdhafi hardly have been consulting and coordinating with each other. These two positions are absolutely at variance. Al-Qadhdhafi's position is consistent with angry Syria's position, and the Moroccan king's position is consistent with the opposite side.

What is strange is that all this takes place despite the fact that King Husayn says that he informed the Arab leaders in advance of his intention to resume relations with Egypt. These are some of the main points that have arisen with Jordan's move.

Undoubtedly, there are other points namely, the Iraqi position and the positions of Saudi Arabia and its five Gulf partners.

Kuwait previously declared its position when it transferred $40 million to Jordan despite the Kuwaiti Parliament's call for suspending payment because of Jordan's move.

Tunisia, through its foreign minister in New York, has also expressed its dissatisfaction with the Jordanian move because it constitutes, as he put it, a violation of the Baghdad summit resolution. In fact, this position came because the Jordanian move also brings to question the presence of the Arab League in Tunisia.

Jewish Leaders See Closer Ties With Nicaragua

TA040718 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] After a tour of Latin American countries, leaders of the World Jewish Congress say Israel can expect a significant improvement in its relations with Nicaragua. The World Jewish Congress leaders told an Israel Radio reporter that they had also been assured by the authorities in Venezuela that the PLO would not be allowed to open an office in Caracas. Venezuela had also said it would intercede with the Soviet authorities on behalf of Jews denied permission to emigrate to Israel.

Briefs

Press Appointment — Yisra'el Peleg has been appointed director of the GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE [GPO]. Peleg will take office when the contract of the current GPO director, Morton Dolinsky, expires at the end of this month. Meanwhile Peleg will serve as the prime minister's acting adviser on communications affairs. Later on there will be an overlap with Dolinsky to facilitate the transfer. [Text] [*Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 3 Oct 84 p 3 TA*]

Industrial Production Increase — Industrial production, not including diamonds, rose by five percent in the first six month of this year compared with the same period of a year ago, the Central Bureau of Statistics reported yesterday. But compared with the second half of 1983, the growth was a modest two percent. Among the various sectors, the biggest gainers were basic metals, 19 percent; chemicals and petroleum products, 15 percent; and tobacco products and beverages, 9 percent. Lagging behind were clothing, wood products, printing-and-publishing and mineral products. The number of people working in industry rose by 1.2 percent on a year-to-year basis, the statistics bureau said. [Text] [*Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 2 Oct 84 p 3 TA*]

LIBYA

Mubarak's 'Fabrications' on High Dam Plot Rapped

LD041127 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0915 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Tripoli, 4 Oct (JANA) — The head of the Egyptian regime has alleged that he has information regarding what he termed a Libyan attempt to bomb the High Dam. These allegations came in an interview with the head of the Egyptian regime and published by the Egyptian government-owned *AL-AKHBAR* in its issue of 2 days ago. The JANA political editor comments on these allegations and fabrications:

The statements made by the head of the Egyptian regime are no more than allegations and fabrications, and fall within the search for pretexts to perpetrate aggression against the Jamahiriyah. This makes us always vigilant in confronting and foiling the conspiracies hatched against us in Washington, which does not approve of the Jamahiriyah's policy, independent stance, rejection of American domination, and defense of the pan-Arab issues of the Arab nation.

Someone ought to point out the true aim of the head of the Egyptian regime in making such allegations and his objective for reiterating such absurdities. He makes such statements to divert attention from the deteriorating internal situation in Egypt and from the gruelling crises experienced by the Egyptian people — a matter which came to a head in the form of anger and wrath expressed by the demonstrators at Kafr al-Dawwar, Alexandria, the village of Bani Ghalib, and elsewhere — and ultimately he wants to prove to the politicians in Washington that he is qualified to carry out the tasks entrusted to him against the Jamahiriyah.

Certainly the false accusations made by Husni Mubarak against the Jamahiriyah were met with a wave of ridicule and mockery. This is because what has been uttered by the head of the Egyptian regime lacks credibility. The Egyptian people themselves are certain of the intentions of the regime and of what this regime is hatching against them. This is because the people realize that it is impossible to accept the regime's allegations and accusations against the Jamahiriyah.

The High Dam, built by Egyptian construction workers, is a source of pride for the whole Arab nation, and is a great national project of which we are very proud. To say that Libya is planning to bomb this national project is proof the Egyptian regime, known for its bias to the Zionist enemy and for ties with the suspect American plans, is suffering a lack of political maturity. We even go so far as to say that what has been uttered by the head of the Egyptian regime is an ethical decline and a declared bankruptcy. Therefore the Egyptian regime had nothing with which it could conceal its intentions and readiness to participate in the implementation of the American anti-Jamahiriyah plan.

The statement made last night by U.S. State Department spokesman Alan Romberg in Washington and his support for the allegations of the Egyptian regime is strong proof that the policy of the Egyptian regime is being managed in Washington and not in Cairo, and that the accusations made by the head of the Egyptian regime are American accusations against the Jamahiriyah issued in Egyptian language, and whose motives and aims are very well known to us, of course.

JANA Views Egyptian Withdrawal From Arab Union

LD031644 Tripoli JANA in English 1500 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Tripoli, Muharram 8, October 3, JAMAHIRYAH NEWS AGENCY — The so-called Egyptian People's Assembly approved last Monday night the decision of the regime of Husni Mubarak to withdraw from the Union of Arab Republics. [The] JANA political editor commented on the approval of the so-called Egyptian People's Assembly of the withdrawal from the Union of Arab Republics. He wrote: "This approval is an open falsification of the will of forty million Egyptian citizens and cannot be regarded except that the Egyptian regime provides an evidence to the masses of the Arab nation that it is a renegade regime working towards stabbing the aspirations and ambitions of the Arab nation for unity. It is [an] unjust step favouring the enemies of this nation. Of course, a shameful act like this does not need an explanation or analysis because it represents the desires of the regime and exposes his separatist face. At the same time, it encourages us more to boycott this regime which has chosen this step to become a regional regime which its interests meet with the claimants of separatism and regionalism and American imperialism and the Zionist enemy.

Husni Mubarak, who hides behind false slogans, has exposed himself completely. He did not accept at any time since he took office to talk about cancellation of [the] Camp David agreement but had been throwing obstacles openly in the way of any honest call for leaving the shed of Camp David and disengaging from the Zionist enemy which is still occupying the Egyptian territory of Tabah and imposed on the Egyptian Army conditions undermining the sovereignty of the Egyptian people. Husni Mubarak [word indistinct] to withdraw from the Union of Arab Republics which came by the will of the Egyptian, Libyan Arab and Syrian Aran peoples.

He refused to withdraw from the agreements of humiliation and shame which chained the Egyptian people and affected humiliation to the Arab nation and heroic struggle. Of course, Husni Mubarak has chosen the [word indistinct] action not the act which services the Arab nation".

MOROCCO

House of Representatives Elections Results Announced

LD032134 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The list of the new House of Representative has been completed today with the official announcement by Interior Minister Driss Basri of the results of the indirect elections, in which local council members, members of the professional chambers, and representatives of wage-earners elected yesterday, the remaining one-third members of the fourth Moroccan parliament since independence.

The minister held a news conference this morning at the ministry and he gave the press the results of the indirect elections and the total number of seats which every party or trade union now has in the House of Representatives. The division of House seats are as follows:

Constitutional Union: 83 seats;
National Grouping of Liberals: 61 seats;
Popular Movement: 47 seats;
Istiqlal Party: 43 seats;
Socialist Union of Popular Forces: 39 seats;
National Democratic Party: 24 seats;
Moroccan Labor Union: 5 seats;
Party of Progress and Socialism: 2 seats;
Democratic Popular Action Organisation: 1 seat; and
Party of Unity and National Solidarity: 1 seat.

LE MATIN: Union With Libya 'Factor of Detente'

PM021552 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 23 Sep 84 p 1

[Ahmed Alaoui editorial: "The Moroccan-Libyan State Union"]

[Text] After the signing of the Oujda treaty 13 August instituting a state union between Morocco and Libya, reactions in the world were varied, some characterized by surprise, others by reservations or even apprehension, since this union seemed unusual to some people who had no hesitation in regarding it as doomed to failure.

At the time we had already stressed the original and specific nature of this treaty, and its merits, since this union concluded by two sovereign states was not directed against anyone, but was open to everyone since it was innocent, and likely to contribute to detente, understanding, and cooperation not only between Morocco and Libya but in the Maghreb, in Africa, and within the Arab nation.

It was these considerations which gave rise to our optimism and even enthusiasm. Events quickly proved us right by giving us the first evidence of the virtues we saw in the Oujda treaty. The Franco-Libyan agreement, concluded in Tripoli on 17 September by [Libyan Foreign Liaison Secretary] al-Turayki and [French External Relations Minister] Cheysson for the "total and simultaneous" withdrawal of French and Libyan forces from Chad beginning 25 September, is indeed as President al-Qadhdhafi himself said, "a consequence of the treaty of union which Libya has signed with Morocco."

"Libya," he said, "has concluded a union with Morocco and wishes to establish peace in the area immediately surrounding it. This is the context in which our reciprocal search for peace is taking place."

You just have to see the speed with which the situation has developed between Paris and Tripoli since the signing of the Oujda treaty 13 August. It was less than 6 weeks after that treaty that France and Libya signed the agreement on Chad. This is a resounding rebuff to our critics, especially Algeria, which did everything to scuttle the Moroccan-Libyan union, and which made many bitter and venomous statements, especially after Mr Mitterrand's visit to Ifrane.

The French president had been invited by His Majesty Hassan II well before, but it was after the signing of the Oujda treaty that he came to Morocco, after the Moroccan people's ratification of that treaty by referendum.

The commentaries on that visit were numerous and varied, and most considered that the Chad affair had been discussed by the two heads of state.

Nothing official or unofficial was published on this subject, but it goes without saying that when two heads of state such as His Majesty Hassan II and President Mitterrand meet, it is to examine current problems, especially since France and Morocco are directly concerned by many problems, especially African problems.

There is no doubt that his majesty the king explained to his guest the ins and outs of the Oujda treaty and examined the Chad problem with him.

Several days after this meeting, the Franco-Libyan agreement, a direct consequence of the Moroccan-Libyan treaty, was signed.

This is why the Moroccan-Libyan union can certainly be seen as a fundamental factor of detente, and the first result of the Oujda treaty was the agreement between Libya and France on a problem which troubled everybody.

All that was needed to solve it was mutual goodwill, and in this affair his majesty the king was the catalyst, since he has good relations with both sides. The American press was not mistaken and stressed in its commentaries that the Moroccan-Libyan treaty was a moderating factor.

Mali, whose links with Algeria are known, has also just reacted favorably to the Moroccan-Libyan agreement and has given it full support.

What counts in politics are results, and it can be said that the Tripoli agreement was the objective consequence of the Oujda treaty. Moreover it is obvious that the countries wanting to open dialogue with Libya can do so readily using His Majesty Hassan II as intermediary.

Today the road to Tripoli passes through Rabat and His Majesty Hassan II's leanings toward moderation and negotiation are known. This is why the Moroccan-Libyan union is undoubtedly a contributory factor of detente and peace.

SUDAN

'Responsible Source': No Benefit From Summit

JN040927 Khartoum SUNA in English 0915 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Khartoum, Muharram 9, Oct 4 (SUNA) — Sudan does not see any benefit in the convening of an Arab summit under current circumstances announced a responsible source at the

presidency of the Republic yesterday. It is understood that the Moroccan monarch has invited Arab heads of state to hold a summit meeting on Oct 9.

Numayri Accepts Invitation To Visit PRC

EA032342 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Summary] President Numayri this morning received 'Izz al-Din al-Sayyid, speaker of the People's Assembly and IPU chairman. "He received from him a written message from the PRC president containing an invitation to his excellency to visit China. The president accepted the invitation. The date of his visit will be fixed later.

"Mr 'Izz al-Sayyid declared that he presented to the president of the Republic a report on the outcome of the business at the IPU 72d session at which the Nile Valley Parliament was accepted as an observer member.

"His excellency added that the president of the Republic has blessed his travel to Nicaragua as head of a delegation of the IPU Executive Committee to (?observe) elections there next November.

"Mr 'Izz al-Din al-Sayyid also briefed the president of the Republic on the progress of preparations for the conference of the Nile Valley Parliament which will be held in Cairo."

Interior Minister Reports to Nurmayri on Chad Visit

EA040410 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The president of the Republic, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, this morning received in his office at the Secretariat-General, Mr 'Ali Yasin, minister of internal affairs. During the meeting, the minister presented a report on his visit to Chad over the past 2 days to receive Sudanese captives recruited by Al-Qadhdhafi's regime into the so-called Islamic Legion to wage war against African states. The captives fell into the hands of Chadian authorities during battles that occurred with forces of the rebel Goukouni Oueddei in August last year.

Mr 'Ali Yasin stressed that his visit to Chad and his meeting with officials there had revealed more acts of subversion by the Al-Qadhdhafi regime against foreign citizens. His excellency stated that Sudanese authorities have acquainted themselves with significant facts on Libyan sabotage designs against African states which they will announce soon so that world public opinion can acquaint itself with the dimensions of the role being played by Al-Qadhdhafi to shake stability.

One hundred and twenty-one of the total number of 141 captives left Ndjamena yesterday for Al-Fashir. The other 20 will leave Ndjamena tomorrow.

TUNISIA

Mzali Meets With Mauritanian Foreign Minister

PM021555 Tunis L'ACTION in French 25 Sep 84 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Bilateral Relations Are Excellent and Developing Consistently"]

[Text] Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and minister of the interior, had a meeting at the Kasbah Government Palace yesterday afternoon with Ahmed Ould Minnih, Mauritanian minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. The talks, Ahmed Ould Minnih stated, related to fraternal relations, bilateral cooperation,and to a series of questions of common interest. On this occasion the Mauritanian minister stressed that bilateral relations are "excellent," are developing consistently, and give rise to optimism about prospects for cooperation between the two countries under the leadership of the two presidents, Supreme Combatant Habib Bourguiba and Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala.

The meeting took place in the presence of Mahmoud Mestiri, secretary of state to the foreign minister, and Mohamed Lamine Ould Yahia, Mauritanian ambassador to Tunis.

ETHIOPIA

GDR Friendship Committee Chief Arrives for Visit

EA032003 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0400 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Comrade (Rolf Tibicheli) has said that the growing relations between the Ethiopian and the GDR peoples have brought them closer together. This is what Comrade (Rolf Tibicheli), chairman of the GDR-Ethiopian Friendship Committee, said on arrival in Addis Ababa for a working visit to Ethiopia last night. In his statement, Comrade (Rolf Tibicheli) noted that he was deeply moved to be visiting Ethiopia at the time when Ethiopia had formed its WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] and colorfully celebrated the 10th anniversary of its popular revolution, adding that the GDR people had great regard for the formation of the WPE and the 10th anniversary of the popular revolution.

He pointed out that his visit to Ethiopia would enable him to study closely the victories won by the Ethiopian people and their hard work. He expressed his belief that existing relations between the two countries would be further strengthened. During his visit, Comrade (Rolf Tibicheli) will have talks with the Ethiopian-GDR Friendship Committee and Ethiopian Peace and Solidarity Committee members. He will also visit public organizations and other places of interest.

He was met on arrival at the Bole International Airport in Addis Ababa by Comrade Girma Yilma, WPE Central Committee member, minister of culture and chairman of the Ethiopia-GDR Friendship Committee; Comrade Yohanes Gebre Selassie, acting secretary general of the Ethiopian Peace and Solidarity Committee; Comrade Hans (?Jagenow), GDR Ambassador to Socialist Ethiopia; and other comrades.

Delegation Leaves for GDR Anniversary Celebration

EA032337 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Summary] Fikre Selassie Wodgeress, Political Bureau member of the WPE Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, left for Berlin today, at the head of an Ethiopian delegation to be present at the 35th anniversary of the formation of the GDR.

WPE Political Bureau Concludes Session

EA041013 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Continuing its second regular session today, the WPE Central Committee Political Bureau held exhaustive discussions on various political, social, and organizational issues, assessed them in detail, and issued appropriate resolutions on implementation of work.

Today's meeting, chaired by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam studied ways to complete the work of the salary board formed to conduct the necessary studies on improving the life of workers and in particular to arrange salaries and organization of work in a socialist way, at its present stage of development, and issued directions by which they will be gradually implemented.

Another basic issue that the WPE Central Committee Political Bureau exhaustively discussed today was that of ensuring the country's unity and the well-being of the revolution by overcoming the clandestine and blatant plots hatched and implemented by international imperialism and reaction, and in this respect the additional emphasis that should be placed on the construction of the people's defense.

In addition, among the points discussed by the Political Bureau was the implementation of resolutions adopted by the historic WPE Constituent Congress, and in this respect it adopted resolutions in particular on the preparations to be made for implementing the program drafted by the second regular session of the Central Committee.

The WPE Central Committee Political Bureau concluded its second regular session today by exhaustively discussing various organizational tasks and issuing directives.

Attack by Dergue Forces; Casualties Reported

LD041101 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Twenty-two innocent people were killed and 49 others wounded in the central zone in an attack by the Dergue forces, accompanied by war planes, helicopters and heavy artillery on 2 October when property worth thousands of birr was destroyed by the enemy force.

KENYA

Moi Issues Warning on Party 'Purge'

EA031748 Nairobi KNA in English 1128 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Nairobi, Oct 3 — President Daniel arap Moi said today that KANU branches all over the country must exercise care to ensure that some leaders do not victimize their rivals on flimsy allegations during the current cleanup of party dissidents. President Moi said some dissidents had turned round chanting nyayo [footsteps] loudest and were trying to confuse wananchi [the people] by branding others to be anti-nyayo elements and tarnishing their names. Some people are taking advantage of the current cleanup exercise in the branches to expel their political rivals, the president pointed out.

President Moi was speaking to a delegation of Machakos civic leaders, farming companies and the Salvation Army Headquarters which called on him at State House, Nairobi, led by a nominated MP, Mr Mulu Mutisya, this morning.

Saying that the situation should not be allowed to get out of control, President Moi said that was why he had publicly defended Mr Mutisya, who was a loyal servant of this country.

He said the Hon Mulu Mutisya was a development-conscious leader who had given exemplary service to the country.

You shall not bear false witness, President Moi stated, adding that it was useless for some people who were inaccessible to wananchi to claim they were leaders when all they did was mere talk. He declared that loyalty must be seen in actions and not mere and empty words.

He also called on wananchi to choose their leaders wisely, adding that they could always tell a good leader by his conduct. Beware of leaders with sweet tongues whose characters are doubtful, he advised.

SOMALIA

Somali Abo Liberation Front Postpones Congress

EA031523 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somalia and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali 0930 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Somali Abo Liberation Front [SALF] on ? October the difficult stage reached by the Somali Abo people's struggle was discussed. At the meeting, attended by all the SALF Central Committee members, it was unanimously agreed to postpone for one year the SALF congress due scheduled for 17 October. According to the SALF constitution, if two-thirds of the members agree on a postponement, the Congress can be delayed for a period of between six months and one year. It has therefore agreed to postpone it for a year.

The SALF secretary general, fighter Mahmud Ali (Rubey), spoke at the opening of the meeting. He explained ways of strengthening the armed struggle of the Somali Abo masses to liberate their territory. He said the Abyssinian enemy's (?23)-year fight to break the struggle had proved abortive.

The secretary general went on to say that SALF was aiming to strengthen its foreign policy, propaganda, and information to counter the lies and fabrications of the Mengistu regime. Mahmud Ali (Rubey) condemned the so-called WPE launched by the Mengistu regime and neocolonialism in the furtherance of oppressions on Somali Abo territory.

Muhammad (Barasi) Adan Abdulleh, head of the SALF Mobilization and Organization Bureau, also spoke. He read the meeting's agenda and gave a report on the state of the front's struggle to liberate the motherland.

CHAD

Habre Departs for France on 'Working Visit'

AB040935 Paris AFP in French 0755 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Ndjamena, 4 Oct (AFP) — Chadian head of state Hissein Habre left Ndjamena yesterday morning for a "working visit" to France, official sources in the Chadian capital have disclosed. Mr Habre, who is visiting France at the invitation of the French head of state, will examine with Francois Mitterrand issues of common interest to both countries, especially the 16 September French-Libyan agreement on the simultaneous and complete withdrawal of their troops from Chad, as well as African and international issues, a presidential release stated.

"The very recent evolution in the political and military situation in Chad reveals the Libyan diplomatic maneuvering to distort the efforts of the Chadian people to preserve the internal dignity of their territory as recognized by the international community," a presidential press release issued soon after President Habre's departure stressed.

"No maneuver can change the option for change which Chad has set for itself," the text added, while noting that "the mortgage that evildoers want to impose on the future of Chad is a challenge which Chad must meet."

President Habre is being accompanied on the visit by a three-man ministerial delegation: Eli Roumba, finance; Oudalbaye Naham, justice [name and title as received]; and Joseph Yodoyman, planning and construction. The duration of the visit was not made known in Ndjamena.

Foreign Minister Explains Policy in Interview

PM031025 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 21-22 Sep 84 p 4

[Unattributed interview with Foreign Minister Gouara Lassou in Algiers 19 September]

[Excerpts] After first welcoming the opportunity to explain his government's positions in Algiers, "to clarify things and put forward our version of events," the Chadian foreign minister began with a detailed account of the historical development of the situation in Chad, and Ndjamena's analysis of it.

Turning to the present time, the Chadian minister stated: "Negotiations were held between France and Libya, which produced the result of which you have learned. We knew something was afoot. We were not surprised but astonished to learn of this decision (on the simultaneous withdrawal of the troops). This was because we should at least have been told what was supposed to result from those negotiations.

"If what has happened is a sincere decision, if there is to be a real and complete withdrawal, we can only welcome the fact. If there are guarantees, it is a good thing. We Chadians want peaceful coexistence with our brothers and neighbors and we have no desire to conquer, or means to conquer. Our territory is enough for us.

"As I have told you, the (Franco-Libyan) discussions took place without us, without the Chadian Government. We do not know what happened in them. But I repeat that if there are real guarantees that our people's security will not be threatened and that our territorial integrity will not be question, we welcome it because we want to live in peace.

"We say that our territorial integrity must be preserved, and, moreover, this is why we called on France. If France only half carries out that mission, it is not for us to give it orders. But what is important is the Africans' attitude. Because we are not going to continue to rely forever on forces from outside Africa."

With regard to ideas about the withdrawal of the French and Libyan troops being monitored by "African military observers," and to the choice of those observers, the Chadian minister said that "Chad is not a transit camp which anybody can enter or leave when and how he wishes."

"If somebody, especially members of the military, is to come to Chad, we must be the first to be consulted. We called on friends to guarantee our security. If they call on their friends to take over from them in Chad, without consulting us and without our consent, that is a terrible mistake and an attack on our people's sovereignty."

Prospects for Reconciliation

Questioned next on the prospects for national reconciliation in Chad and, more especially, on the chances of success for the proposal for a meeting in Brazzaville, Gouara Lassou stressed, first, that as far as Brazzaville is concerned, "it is not yet possible to talk of failure."

"There has not yet been a meeting, and therefore there has not been any failure," he said. "For the time being there are simply efforts which should lead to a meeting. These efforts should be realistic efforts. It must be a gradual process and the obstacles must be gradually overcome. We should learn from experience on various occasions. The agreements and meetings which have failed should serve as lessons to us.

"The Chadian Government is prepared to ensure that all Chad's children can return to Chad and live there in freedom. We say we are prepared to meet with Chadian opposition groups. But let nobody talk to us about 'factions,' which are a nightmare for our country. We do not want a repetition of what happened in 1979 or 1980. Consequently, we are prepared to meet with our brothers, grouped in one or several opposition groups. We are asking our African brothers to promote this meeting. But nobody must tell us that there are two Chadian governments."

Chadian People Aspire to Peace

"To come back to Brazzaville, we want this meeting to be held on sound bases. We want things to be frank and honest. Our people aspire to peace and unity; they have had enough of strife. We want our African brothers to help us restore peace in our

country by advising the Chadians to see the essential thing: The essential thing is Chad as a permanent entity and not as individuals.

"We are prepared to go to Brazzaville as the Chadian Government facing its opposition. There must be a reconciliation of hearts and minds. The tragedies we have experienced must be a chapter in Chad's history, and we should close this chapter. We are not made merely to fight each other, we have other concerns, which are those of the Third World countries: combating underprivilege and poverty, and, for us Sahel countries, combating famine and desertification. This is what we should be fighting for.

Lassou Confers With African Counterparts at UN

AB041200 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] All Chadians, including the government and the people, believe that the Libyans are not sincere, Minister of Foreign Affairs Gouara Lassou stated at a meeting with his Angolan counterpart, Paulo Jorge. During the meeting, held at the UN Plaza yesterday outside the meeting of the 38th UN General Assembly, the Angolan minister said, "Our wish is to see all Chadians come together to negotiate a reconciliation. We believe that solving the Chadian problems should be the concern of Chadians alone, without any foreign interference," Paulo Jorge added.

Gouara Lassou is continuing his contacts with heads of delegations present in New York to explain to them our country's preoccupations on the Franco-Libyan disengagement agreement. He told his Angolan counterpart: We believe that the Libyans are not sincere. He furthermore explained the steps being taken by the Ndjamena government toward national reconciliation, which the Angolan statesman fully supported.

Last weekend, Gouara Lassou held discussions with the foreign ministers of Zambia and Burundi on the Chadian problem, which was also raised by African representatives in their address to the UN General Assembly. Representatives of Mozambique, Tunisia, and Djibouti expressed the hope that recent developments in Chad would lead to reconciliation of the sons of Chad and reconstruction of the country in unity, fraternity, and peace.

GUNT Prepared to Release Body of French Officer

AB032123 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 2000 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Statement issued by the Ministry of Information and Civic Guidance in Bardai on 3 October 1984 — read by announcer]

[Text] The Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] is prepared to hand over the body of the French major, assassinated in Tibesti in 1974 by Hissein Habre, to the French Government.

This having been said, the GUNT is (?surprised) that the French Government does not find it painful to receive on its soil the very man [Hissein Habre] who in the past flouted its honor by assassinating its son through torture, despite the fact that the latter, for France's honor, asked to be executed. The preparedness of the GUNT to hand over the body of Major Galopin [words indistinct]. Issued in Bardai on 3 October 1984. [Signed] Ministry of Information and Civic Guidance

CONGO

Over 95 Percent Vote for Party List in Elections

AB032031 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The results of last 23 September's general elections were officially released last night during a radio and television statement by the minister of interior, Lieutenant Colonel Raymond Damasse Ngollo. There was no surprise. As expected, the list of candidates proposed by the party for the People's National Assembly and for the assemblies of regions, districts, municipalities and subdivisions [arrondissements] was voted for overwhelmingly.

More than 95 percent voted for the list. This is clear evidence that our people fully support the policy which Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso has pursued since 5 February 1979. This policy is characterized by a return to democracy and national development.

GABON

Bongo Leaves for Third State Visit to France

AB031405 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The Gabonese head of state this morning left Libreville for France on a 3-day state visit. This is President Bongo's third official visit to that country since coming to power in 1968. This visit is under the banner of a normalization of relations.

In fact, it will be recalled that French-Gabonese relations greatly deteriorated following the coming to power of the left because of a press article published in France and considered malicious by the Gabonese authorities. It seems that the two countries have now definitively turned the page and are busy strengthening their relations of friendly cooperation. We know that France remains Gabon's first economic partner.

GHANA

Sanctions Approved Against Public Officers

AB032130 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The committee of PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] secretaries has accepted the report on interdicted and suspended public officers of the Ministry of Rural Development and Cooperatives. The committee at its meeting on 11 September has accordingly decided the following: That Mr John Mbuwa, acting deputy director of Rural Housing and Cottage Industry, be dismissed and made to make full restitution for the 200 bags of cement wrongfully released to one Mr Addison, as well as the burned departmental vehicle No GV-1062. He is, however, to retain his cooperative house at Bedukrom; Mr G.C. Mends, acting deputy director, Rural Housing and Cottage Industry, is to be reinstated. In this connection, witnesses who gave false evidence are to be sanctioned.

The committee warned that such future false witnesses will be dealt with according to law. As regard to Mr K. Ofei-Ameyaw, acting director, Rural Housing and Cottage Industry, the committee said he should be dismissed for vacating his post. The secretary for rural development and cooperatives is to provide the necessary particulars to the coordinator of the investigations and tribunals to enable him to retrieve the amount of 275,000 cedis paid to Mr Kofi Sape of Threshold Company, but for which the goods required were not delivered. Also to be dismissed is Mr S.K. Mensah, loans officer, who is to be surcharged with the cost of the scantling that he misappropriated. The secretary for rural development and cooperatives is to ascertain the total cost involved while the coordinator of the investigations and tribunals also takes steps to freeze his assets and bank accounts.

The committee rejected the position of Major F.O. Mensah, retired, general manager, National Wholesale Unit, and said he should be dismissed forthwith.

IVORY COAST

UK Transport Minister Visits Interior

AB031340 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Mrs Lynda Chalker, the British minister for transport who has been visiting our country since last Sunday, this morning left for the interior of the country. Mrs Chalker this morning visited the Korhogo and Bouake airports. She will visit Yamoussoukro this afternoon and will return to Abidjan this evening.

Speaker's Address Opens National Assembly

AB032234 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The second ordinary session for 1984 of the National Assembly was solemnly opened this morning in the presence of President Auguste Denise and the topmost officials of the state.

In his opening speech, the speaker of the National Assembly, Henri Konan Bedie, urged his colleagues to make this budgetary session a successful stage on the path to new times upon which the Ivory Coast has embarked. Mr Bedie seized the opportunity to criticize those who tend to denigrate their country, its institutions, and its leaders. The present generations, he said, cannot ignore the humane nature of the policies of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally which originally defined the party's objectives, that is freedom, peace, justice, and progress.

[Begin Bedie recording] Our numerous accomplishments are admired by intelligent people who are very well aware of the fact that the history of the African Continent is often marked by the instability of political regimes. The political stability of our country is based essentially on the ability of the party of the masses and its leader to bring about change in an atmosphere of continuity by meeting the deepest aspirations of the people and the requirements of democracy. It is also based on the state of mind of our youth which refuses to condemn the existence and experience of their elders.

This harmony of generations is clearly demonstrated by the decisions of the party. In fact, for example, the organization of the Ivorian way of life boundlessly opened the way for all militants — whether for or against the system — who wanted to join the political race during the last general elections, thus adding a stone to the community building. It was an unprecedented essential stage in the political development of a Third World country which enabled the youth to hoist themselves to the top and gain the confidence of voters. The more determined ones heeded the call and the people chose the ones they considered to be worth their salt. Therefore, the Ivorian political class which emerged from these elections considers itself to be the true spokesman of the popular masses of our towns and countryside. [end recording]

Development and social modernization are the keywords of the party and the state, Mr Bedie said, and in pursuit of these aims, the Ivory Coast will strengthen unity and guarantee peace through the law. To control the crisis and consolidate the chances of tomorrow's society, the parliamentarians will increase their efforts and examine with the government issues of national interest.

[Begin Bedie recording] For example, the settlement of the internal debts of the state: We consider this measure essential for the revival of the national economy. We will also examine the aid promised by the state for the marketing of foodstuffs in the framework of freedom to do business, because this incentive seems necessary for the success of the policy of self-sufficiency and security in food production. We will have to examine the other problems chosen in accordance with our urgent needs.

The preparation of farming land; the settling of young farmers; the mechanization of agriculture; aid to the farmers, to small and medium-scale agricultural, industrial, and commercial firms; the new objectives of the Regional Rural Development Fund; the maintenance of wells and roads — all these points that concern rural development are valid points for discussions with government commissioners. [end recording]

Before the examination of the draft financial bill for the 1985 financial year, Mr Bedie said that the parliament will examine, in the next few days, about 10 texts, five of which are aimed at reorienting our industrial sector and increasing its competitiveness.

Producer Prices Increased for Cocoa, Coffee
AB031648 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 2 Oct 84 p 24

[Excerpt] The president of the republic has just signed two decrees providing for an increase in the producer prices for cocoa and coffee.

Under the decree, a kilogram of cocoa will sell for 375 CFA francs, instead of the former 350 CFA, while a kilogram of unhulled coffee-berries will now sell for 190 CFA francs from the original 150 CFA francs.

LIBERIA

Prices of Rice, Gas, Kerosene, Fish Reduced
AB031956 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] In an effort to relieve the financial burden imposed on citizens as a result of recent budgetary measures taken to reduce salaries by $60, the head of state and president of the Interim National Assembly has announced reductions in the prices of four essential commodities on the Liberian market. Those commodities include rice, gasoline, kerosene, and fish.

According to a release from the office of the head of state, the price of 100-lb bag of parboiled rice is reduced by $1 effective Monday, October the 8th.

The price of gasoline is reduced by 10 cents per gallon and kerosene by 25 cents per gallon, while the price of fish is reduced by $1.50 per box.

The head of state further indicated that he has already directed the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Transportation to do a comprehensive review of all essential commodities on the Liberian market so that a price-reduction scheme can be established on those items.

MALI

Health Minister Announces Outbreak of Cholera
AB031632 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] There is an outbreak of cholera in the Seventh, Sixth, Fifth, and Fourth Regions.

This was disclosed by the public health and social affairs minister, Dr Ngolo Traore, who showed photos from the affected areas to our reporter Baba Durte during a special interview.

NIGERIA

Buhari: Government Still Interested in IMF Loan
AB031350 Lagos NAN in English 1335 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Lagos, Oct 3 (NAN) — The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, said yesterday that the Federal Government was still interested in the IMF loan and was continuing negotiations with the fund on three basic issues.

Speaking on an NTA [Nigerian Television Authority] interview programme, Maj Gen Buhari said that the issues were devaluation of the naira, removal of subsidy on petroleum products and the liberalisation on trade. He explained that the IMF wanted the naira devalued by about 60 percent and protectionist measures abolished.

The head of state stressed that the Federal Government could not agree to these conditions because of the impact they would have on the economy and the living standards of Nigerians.

He said that the Federal Government had complied with some of the conditions laid down by the IMF by reducing basic travelling allowance from N500 to 100, cancelling business travel allowance and changing the colour of the naira.

Maj Gen Buhari pointed out that the Federal Government was still interested in the loan because the country owed about N17.2 billion in external debt and needed the IMF loan as a guarantee to keep the country's credit line open.

Asked if there was no alternative to the IMF loan, the head of state said that the Federal Government had taken steps to reschedule the payment of its trade arrears of about N5 billion over six years with two and half years of grace at an interest rate of 1 percent above the floor-level.

Defending the recent increase in excise and import duties, Maj Gen Buhari explained that the measure was the only one the government could adopt to protect local industries. He disagreed with a suggestion that the Federal Government was pursuing policies that were unfavourable to the common man, adding that no government could go against the majority of the people.

Maj Gen Buhari said that the Federal Government had refrained from fashioning out an economic path for the country because "we are still not self-reliant."

"There can't be self-reliance, if we import food. I think Nigerians must be careful about an economic revolution. After self-reliance we can decide on which economic path to follow," he declared.

On OPEC, the head of state said that it was in Nigeria's interest to stay in the organisation because "we can't afford a price war with OPEC."

The head of state gave an assurance that the oil-producing areas would be paid the 2.5 percent ecological grant earmarked for them under the revenue allocation formula as soon as the matter now in court was disposed of.

Denies States Oil Licenses

AB040710 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, has indicated that licenses for prospecting oil will not be granted to state governments because of the poor financial situation. General Buhari stated this in a special television interview in Lagos. He also said the Federal Government had no plan to review or abrogate the land use decree. The head of state said any such step would not be in the interest of the majority of the people.

General Buhari announced that studies were being conducted on the mining of minerals like gold, uranium, lead, and zinc. He pointed out that it had not been possible for the government to start mining the minerals because of their capital intensive nature which demanded heavy financial outlay.

Speaking on research institutes, General Buhari said that the government would give priority to them towards adopting foreign technology to suit local needs. He said the present administration would welcome business enterpreneurs wishing to engage in large-scale farming as a way of broadening the nation's agricultural base.

Economic Agreement Signed With Bulgaria

AB031727 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Nigeria and Bulgaria have agreed to intensify their cooperation in all areas of priority to the Nigerian economy. These are agriculture and water resources, mines and power, designing and construction works, as well as commerce, industry, and tourism. Others are finance, education, health, and communications.

The agreement was contained in a protocol signed in Sofia, Bulgaria, by both countries at the end of the third session of the Nigeria-Bulgaria Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation. During the 4-day session, the two sides reviewed and assessed their achievements in the field of economic cooperation since their last meeting.

Idiagbon Urges SFRY To Rectify Trade Imbalance

AB031849 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Yugoslavia has been asked to strengthen her trade relations with Nigeria. The chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Brigadier Tunde Idiagbon, stated this today at Dodan Barracks while exchanging views with the Yugoslav ambassador in Nigeria, Mr Ramadan Marmulaku.

Brigadier Idiagbon regretted that the balance of trade between the two countries has always been in favor of Yugoslavia and expressed the hope that the situation would be rectified by that country. He said the Federal Military Government had accepted the challenges (?represented) by the present economic realities. The chief of staff said that the administration was determined to resuscitate the economy and improve on the living standards of Nigerians.

Commenting on the IMF loan, the chief of staff reiterated the determination of the government not to accept the conditions laid down by the world organization. Brigadier Idiagbon commended Yugoslavia for her leading role in the Nonaligned Movement, of which Nigeria is a member.

Mr Marmulaku had earlier congratulated the government for the steps taken so far in stabilizing the economy, including its campaign, War Against Indiscipline.

ANGOLA

Security Forces Kill 83 UNITA Rebels in Moxico

MB040558 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Continuing vigorous action against the UNITA puppet gangs, the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, who were trying to create disorder and carry out other criminal actions typical of them, in Moxico Province.

Thus, 83 UNITA counterrevolutionaries died while confronting our Defense and Security Forces, which also captured various war materiel from the UNITA criminals, according to the Political Directorate of the 3d Military Region. This source adds that firmness, determination, and revolutionary courage are evident within FAPLA, which demonstrates its determination to continue dismantling bases of the UNITA bandits, who are armed by Pretoria.

Dos Santos Greets Hungarian, Polish Envoys

MB031741 Luanda ANGOP in French 1200 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Luanda, 3 Oct (ANGOP) — Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, has received in audience [word indistinct] late in the evening at Futungo de Belas in Luanda, Andras Gulyas, the Hungarian ambassador to Angola. He delivered a message from Janos Kadar, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party.

That same evening the Angolan head of state also received Roman Czyzycki, the Polish ambassador accredited to the People's Republic of Angola, who was bidding farewell upon the end of his diplomatic tour of duty.

LESOTHO

King Moshoeshoe II Meets With Zambian Prime Minister

MB031500 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The prime minister of Zambia, the Right Honorable Nalumino Mundia, this morning had an audience with His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II at the royal palace in Maseru. The prime minister of Zambia then flew to Quthing in the company of his delegation and the Lesotho officials, where he is to inaugurate the new bridge over the Quthing River in the Mount Moorosi area.

Mr Mundia, who was given a rousing welcome when he arrived in Maseru on Monday is here at the invitation of the Lesotho Government. Yesterday, the Zambian prime minister attended the official opening of the new airfield at Qacha's Nek.

Tomorrow, Lesotho's 18th independence anniversary, His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II, Mr Mundia, members of his majesty's government, and dignitaries will plant trees at the parliament ground. After the tree-planting ceremony, there will be laying of wreaths at the statue of King Moshoeshoe I, to be followed by addresses by the Right Honorable Mr Nalumino Mundia, and the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan. The public is expected to have started assembling at the statue by 0900 in the morning. Mr Mundia and his delegation return to Zambia on Friday.

MOZAMBIQUE

Veloso Says Pact To End Violence, Stabilize Country

MB031925 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 3 Oct 84

[News conference granted by Major General Jacinto Veloso, minister in the presidency for economic affairs, upon his arrival at Maputo Airport from South Africa on 3 October 1984 — recorded]

[Text][Question] Mr Minister, could you briefly tell us about this latest phase of the negotiations with the South African government?

[Veloso] This phase of the negotiations, which we have just ended, are in the framework of the talks that we have been holding over the past months. They are in the framework of the Nkomati Accord — its full implementation. We worked intensively with the Government of South Africa in order to find ways of ending violence and establish peace and tranquillity in our country.

Moreover, the Government of South Africa has also worked with the leadership of the organization that has been carrying out acts of violence and armed banditry in our country. Furthermore, another aspect is that South African Foreign Affairs Minister Roelof Botha, on behalf of his government, actively committed himself to the search for solutions aimed at rapidly ending the acts of violence in Mozambique. This is a positive point which we view favorably.

[Question] How did the talks go? Was there any possibility of a failure?

[Veloso] Naturally, when one discusses very delicate and complicated matters in which many forces intervene, there are always problems, progress, and setbacks. There are occasions when [words indistinct] positive (?solutions) exist, and others when failure is imminent. We experienced all these situations, but at the moment things indicate a positive outcome.

[Question] What practical results have been attained from these talks?

[Veloso] Well, immediate practical results with regard to the application of what is necessary to achieve the objectives aimed at normalizing the lives of people, ending violence, stability .... In this specific field of security — physical security of people and property — we have essentially established that the leadership of the organization that has been carrying out actions of organized banditry, violence, and of all types of destabilization of society

has recognized that it is necessary to rapidly and unconditionally stop the acts of violence and terrorism in our country.

They also recognize the legitimate authority of our state and government, and agree to take part in a commission with the South African Government for the rapid implementation of those decisions. Naturally, the practical results of that commission will only be realized as it proceeds with its functions. Therefore, these are the immediate points that I have mentioned earlier. We believe that a positive aspect of this entire exercise is the fact that the spirit of the Nkomati Accord has been revitalized, that is, it has been given oxygen. The accord has on various occasions been debilitated by the continuation of those acts of violence.

[Question] Mr Minister, do you see the negotiations as the main part of the struggle against banditry in Mozambique, or rather as a complement of the activities on the ground?

[Veloso] No. These negotiations, that we have been holding with the South African Government, are in no way the main action. Our combat is intended to stop violence, to neutralize the elements who conduct that violence, and to create peace and stability. I think that there can be no doubts that the main action for the normalization of the life of our people is the military action that is being carried out in the operational area itself by the Mozambique Armed Forces, FPLM, who with determination, courage, and unselfishness each day and by the hour neutralize the goal of (?subversion).

Such action is vital up to the moment when the gangs cease violence definitively. (?Evidence) will lead them to cease their activities through their own decision, or because we will completely neutralize them on the ground as part of the operational action.

[Question] This afternoon, after making his declaration, South African Foreign Minister Roelof Botha said that South Africa was willing to send troops to Mozambique to support the implementation of the declaration. Has this issue already been discussed?

[Veloso] No. I have also heard about it while on my way back to Maputo. This issue has not been discussed. Therefore, the only comment that I could make — if Minister Roelof Botha has said that — is that he is prepared for that eventuality. However, this issue has not been discussed.

[Question] Mr Minister do you reiterate earlier statements to the effect that governments from other countries could participate in the application of amnesty in Mozambique?

[Veloso] Well, it is natural that once an amnesty is applied there will be an immediate need for material support to develop all sorts of productive activities, and other type of activities, assistance, and so on, for the integration of those people who give up, surrender, and therefore recognize their negative, and criminal action, and undertake not to resume that kind of action.

So, it is necessary to have certain amount of support. Not only that, there is also a need for support for the people who have been victims of banditry and organized terrorism. It is true that in this regard South Africa is available to support programs of such a nature. We also know of other countries that [words indistinct] have already offered to contribute to this program of integration.

[Question] Mr Minister, when will the amnesty law be issued?

[Veloso] At this moment, I cannot tell you. It is a decision.... Actually the amnesty law has been agreed upon, but its publication and legislation and so forth naturally depend on all of the ongoing activities and the final decision by our state.

[Question] Is there any time limit for the commission to begin operating, so that there can be practical results from the negotiations.

[Veloso] The commission has already been established. It is written in the existing spirit [as heard] that the commission should function very quickly. Above all, it should achieve positive results aimed at attaining the objectives that have been outlined as soon as possible.

Details of Accord Announced

MB031535 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1420 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Report by (Sulemane Khadir) from Pretoria]

[Excerpts] Representatives of organized banditry recognized in Pretoria today the authority of the Mozambican state and unconditionally promised to cease all their violent activities as soon as possible. The cermony was held a while ago at the South African capital. Meanwhile, in a declaration read on the occasion by Roelof Botha, South Africa's minister of foreign affairs, he said that this results from negotiations carried out over the past 3 months between, on the one side, his government and the Mozambican Government, and on the other, between the South African Government and the representatives of organized banditry.

Roelof Botha stressed four central points in his declaration, namely the recognition by the representatives of organized banditry of Samora Moises Machel as president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, the cessation of every and any act of violence in the Mozambican territory, the role that the Government of South Africa must play in implementing the said declaration, the immediate establishment of a technical commission aimed at bringing about the implementation of the declaration:

[Begin Botha recording in English] 1. Samora Moises Machel is acknowledged as the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

2. Armed activity and conflict within Mozambique from whatever quarter or source must stop.

3. The South African Government is requested to consider playing a role in the implementation of this declaration.

4. A commission will be established immediately to work toward an early implementation of this declaration. [end recording]

The commission, which will implement the process that will led to the cessation of violence in Mozambique, is holding a meeting at this moment in order to establish the correct mechanisms for that purpose. The Mozambican delegation is led by Jacinto Veloso, minister in the Presidency for Economic Affairs, and the South African by Louis Nel, deputy minister of foreign affairs. The main task of this commission is to solve concrete problems.

The fact that the representatives of organized bandity recognized President Samora Machel means the recognition of the government and all institutions enshrined in the constitution of the People's Republic of Mozambique. It should be noted that the activities of the commission will not affect the functioning of any structure of the state and government of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The result of these negotiations is the acceptance by the armed bandits that their actions lead nowhere. Their only option is to stop the violence. However, as in the past and in the present, the Mozambique Armed Forces [FPLM] should, naturally, continue to play an active role in the demobilization of the bandit forces so that the country can rebuild the schools, hospitals, farms, bridges, roads, and, in general, the economic and social infrastructure.

Similarly, the Mozambican Government and all its institutions are certainly open and willing to contemplate the repentance of the armed bandits who surrender. Accordingly, one should mention the amnesty that has already been disclosed and its future legislation as an official document of the People's Republic of Mozambique. However, peace will not occur today or tomorrow. A long and difficult task will have to be dealt with in order to remove the obstacles and dangers and the enemies of peace.

Furthermore, whatever the importance of today's events in Pretoria, the fundamental role in the struggle against armed banditry is to be carried out on the ground. The fundamental role belongs to the FPLM, who, in conjunction with the people, have been waging successive offensives against the armed bandits. If something can be added to this, it would be that such offensives must be stepped up now more than ever before, as a means of guaranteeing the end to violence in our country.

If, however, it was the political and military offensives on the ground that weakened the external bases of support for banditry, now that the external side fully recognizes the political ineffectiveness of banditry, it becomes necessary to further weaken it on the ground.

140 'Armed Bandits' Presented to Journalists

MB031144 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 3 oct 84

[Text] Captured members of the armed bandits have given further evidence of the support they were receiving from South Africa. A total of 140 bandits were presented to foreign journalists in Maputo yesterday. They told of an occasion in 1981 when 17 South African helicopters violated Mozambican airspace at the same time, carrying 300 freshly trained bandits. All 300 had been trained at the same camp in Transvaal Province by instructors from Israel and other countries. One of the bandits said he had been taken for military training by a South African ship and was flown back into Mozambique by helicopter.

Meanwhile, the military comander of Inhambane, Domingos Fondo, has said the bandits no longer have any bases in his province. General Fondo said two important bases were recently destroyed — one in the north of the province and one in the south — and the bandits were now forced to hide in the bush. He said 13 bases were destroyed, 50 bandits killed, and 30 captured in operations in Inhambane between June and the middle of September.

Machel, DPRK Ambassador Travel to Pemba

MB031543 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1050 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Samora Mache, the field marshal of the republic, arrived in Pemba, Cabo Delgado, at 1530 yesterday. On arrival at the local airport, President Samora Machel was welcomed by Army General Alberto Chipande, the leader of Cabo Delgado Province, and other officials. The supreme leader of Mozambican revolution was accompanied by the DPRK ambassador accredited to Mozambique.

Addressing hundreds of Pemba residents who welcomed him at the airport, President Samora Machel said, "You have just celebrated a great day in the life of the Mozambican people, which is 25 September. That was the day when you took up arms and fired the first shots. The action signified the total and complete liberation of the Mozambican people. It signified the liberation of every Mozambican man, and today you are celebrating the 20 years which have passed."

After recalling that the 20 years were not easy, the supreme leader of the Mozambican revolution said that today some people do not remember what happened then because they had not yet been born. Many of you here do not know the Portuguese settler and the cane, and many do not remember the palanquin, President Samora Machel said.

Speaking of the economy, the marshal of the republic said that present problems should be solved by the Mozambicans themselves. He added that Cabo Delgado did not have any factories. He said, "We are now going to open a factory to manufacture material, mainly blankets, for the first time in Cabo Delgado's history. The first Cabo Delgado factory will manufacture blankets and will also have the first industrial workers in the history of Cabo Delgado. We will use machines for the first time and, for the first time, we will be in touch with technology and science.

We are also going to open the N'guri irrigation project. This means that we do not want grass in the irrigated area throughout the year. We want onions, sweet potatoes, Rhine potatoes, cucumbers, tomatoes, cabbage, lettuce, and corn. We want rice twice a year. We are also going to train the first agricultural workers. This means that we will produce cotton in Cabo Delgado and we shall transform it into beautiful dresses, kerchiefs, and blouses for the first time, President Samora Machel said.

NAMIBIA

Minister Blames SWAPO for Lack of Disengagement

MB031700 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1221 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Windhoek, Oct 3, SAPA — The South African deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Louis Nel, said the fact that South Africa had not yet completed its disengagment from southern Angola was purely because of SWAPO's uncooperative attitude, the SWABC [South-West African Broadcasting Corporation] reported today.

A speech by Mr Nel was read in his absence at the official opening of the Otjiwarongo Agricultural Show in northern central SWA/Namibia. Mr Nel was unable to attend the show because of urgent commitments elsewhere. He said SWAPO's continued presence in southern Angola conflicted with the terms of the Lusaka agreement between South Africa and Angola. If SWAPO ended its campaign of violence, peace could be achieved immediately.

Mr Nel also referred to SWAPO's inflexibility during the recent peace talks with South Africa on Cape Verde. He said if the movement did not learn from the lessons of the past, it was doomed to military destruction and would not be able to contribute to the future of SWA/Namibia. Mr Nel said it was the people of the territory — not South Africa, the Western Contact Group, the United Nations, nor the Frontline States — who could find a solution to the problems of the country.

SOUTH AFRICA

U.S. Refuses Sanctuary Request of Durban Six

MB041135 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1333 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 4, SAPA — The United States has informed the six detainees in the Durban British Consulate that the U.S. will not grant them refuge. U.S. Ambassador Mr Herman Nickel today communicated his government's decision in a letter to the fugitives' legal representatives in Durban. In a copy of the letter sent to SAPA, Mr Nickel said that while U.S. policy allowed embassies to grant refuge, the six United Democratic Front and Natal Indian Congress members did not qualify.

He said: "Our policy permits the granting of temporary refuge (we do not provide 'sanctuary') only in exceptional cases of imminent bodily harm for the visitor, based on humanitarian considerations, such as when a person is being pursued by a mob. "This is not, in our judgement, the position in which your clients find themselves," Mr Nickel said in his brief to the lawyers, who had sent a plea for refuge for the six to the U.S., Dutch, French, and German embassies earlier this week.

Despite the decision, Mr Nickel said the U.S. Government remained opposed to detention without trial and believed that "those detained should either be charged and tried, or released." Mr Nickel said he had enunciated the American viewpoint concerning detentions at "a high level" and would keep on urging the government to release all detainees recently held under security legislation.

"While this position (regarding detainees) is one of general principle, we have specifically raised it with the South African Government with respect to all persons recently placed under detention orders under Section 28 of the Internal Security Act," the ambassador said in his letter.

U.S. policy had been made known "both publicly, as well as privately, at a high level." Mr Nickel said the U.S. Government had taken note of the recent lifting of detention orders against six people, "and (we) are urging the South African Government to do likewise in the remaining cases.

Botha Willing To Send 'Peace' Troops to Mozambique

MB031420 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says South Africa is prepared to send troops to Mozambique if the Mozambican Government and the Mozambique National Resistance [RENAMO] agree to help bring about peace. Speaking in Pretoria after a news conference at which details of the declaration of peace had been announced, Mr Botha said an implementation commission has begun its work immediately after the news conference.

Mr Botha said the most important task of the commission was to set a date for a cease-fire between the two opposing forces in Mozambique. The commission, which is under the chairmanship of Deputy Foreign Minister Louis Nel, is comprised of representatives of South Africa, RENAMO, and the Mozambican Government.

U.S., UK, MNR Reaction

MB031934 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Both the United States and Britain have welcomed the declaration of Pretoria as a further contribution to peace in Southern Africa. In its reaction, AIM reports that the agreement in Pretoria is important because it signifies that RENAMO [Mozambique National Resistance] has accepted the authority of the Mozambican state.

After the announcement in Pretoria, the secretary general of RENAMO, Dr Evo Fernandes, said that the Mozambican Government had recognized RENAMO when it agreed to the declaration.

MNR Leader Vows To Fight On

NC031810 Paris AFP in English 1808 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Lisbon, Oct 3 (AFP) — Mozambique's rebel National Resistance Movement (MNR) will not stop fighting the Maputo government yet, in spite of the cease-fire agreement between the

two sides announced in Pretoria today, MNR Secretary-General Evo Fernandes said soon afterwards. In a telephone call from the South African capital to the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE BUREAU here, Mr Fernandes said the guerrilla war would continue.

"Everything will depend on the work of the commission of representatives of Mozambique, South Africa, and the MNR, who must decide together the date and conditions of the ceasefire," Mr Fernandes stressed.

Referring to the MNR's recognition announced today of Mozambican President Samora Machel as head of state, Mr Fernandes said, "There is no undertaking on our part to maintain Samora Machel in power, but simply acknowledgement of a fact." The ruling Marxist Frelimo Party in Maputo had been forced to accept the MNR as a full negotiating partner, and discussions on the problems of a permanent peace in Mozambique would take place in the tripartite commission, Mr Fernandes said. "For the moment the situation is unchanged in the field", he added.

Botha Reacts to MNR Leader

MB041326 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1305 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 4, SAPA — Work on the Pretoria Declaration to bring peace to Mozambique would continue despite any public statements to the contrary by either the Mozambican Government or the RENAMO resistance movement, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said today.

Reacting to statements made by Mozambique National Resistance secretary general, Mr Evo Fernandes, made after yesterday's agreement to a truce between the two warring sides in Mozambique, Mr Botha said: "I can understand that emotional sentiments cannot be cut off overnight." The minister said in a statement from Pretoria, however, that "the South African Government cannot be held responsible for public statements made by the Government of Mozambique or RENAMO."

Yesterday, after Mr Botha had officiated over the declaration towards a truce, Mr Fernandes was quoted by various newspapers and news agencies as saying that despite the Pretoria [words indistinct] to a remark by Mr Botha that South African troops would help implement the ceasefire if requested to by a tripartite commission set up by the declaration, the MNR delegate said: "We will not accept the presence of South African troops on Mozambique territory."

Mr Botha said today: "As far as I am concerned, work to implement the Pretoria Delcaration will continue."

The first meeting of the commission, which includes representatives from the South African and Mozambican Governments and RENAMO, had its first meeting yesterday and "further meetings have already been scheduled," Mr Botha said.

Prospects for Mozambique Relations

MB031605 Johannesburg International Service in English
1500 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Station commentary: "Peace in Mozambique"]

[Text] With South African mediation having paved the way for peace between the Mozambican Government and the resistance movement, RENAMO, allegations that South Africa is a destabilizing force on the subcontinent have once again been disproved. Rather, as the dominant regional power it has been at the forefront of moves to bring conciliation, peace, and stability to the whole of southern Africa regardless of the political differences of its component state.

The South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has acted as honest broker in protracted negotiations over several months in Pretoria. He negotiated separately with RENAMO and the Mozambican Government delegation in an attempt to stop the escalating civil war in Mozambique. This conflict threatened the Nkomati nonaggression pact signed between South Africa and Mozambique in March this year, as it rendered impossible effective implementation of other aspects of the accord, such as economic cooperation, trade, joint agricultural projects, and tourism.

With the security issue resolved, full implementation of the accord can now go ahead. A peace agreement in Mozambique should not, however, be seen as a victory for one side or the other. There are no winners or losers; the real victors being peace and reason, with the people of Mozambique in particular, and of Southern Africa in general, as the beneficiaries. Mozambique will reap substantial benefits from full implementation of the Nkomati Accord, such as increased trade and tourism, the redevelopment of Maputo harbor and the country's railway structure, and import-export revenue accrued through South African use of these facilities. South Africa in turn will have at its disposal a deep-sea harbor close to its Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereniging industrial complex.

What is perhaps not generally realized is that internal peace in Mozambique leading to effective implementation of the Nkomati Accord will benefit not only Mozambique and South Africa. Increased cooperation and trade could eventually bring increased cooperation and trade could eventually bring increased prosperity, trust, and political stability to all of southern Africa. This in turn acts as a drawing card for foreign investment and also makes possible joint development projects on a much larger scale than could be undertaken by a single state. As an economically and militarily strong regional power, South Africa provides the basis for stability in Southern Africa. With its latest achievement it has again given positive proof of its sincere effort to extend this stability to the whole subcontinent.

ANC Terrorist Arrested With Weapons in Transvaal

MB031306 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0930 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] A trained ANC terrorist has been arrested in the western Transvaal. A security branch police commissioner says hand

grenades, AK-47 rifles, and other weapons of Russian origin were confiscated after the terrorist was arrested. Major General (S.H. Schutte) says the arrest followed an incident in Stilfontein in September, when a hand grenade was thrown at policemen. Five black civilians were injured in the attack.

Viljoen Notes Change in Terrorist 'Onslaught'
MB040638 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] The chief of the defense force, General Constand Viljoen, says there has been a change in emphasis in the terrorist onslaught against South Africa. Speaking at the opening of the Vaal Show at Vereeniging, Gen Viljoen said that despite the ongoing normalization of relations with Mozambique, there has been a change in emphasis in the onslaught.

He said this could be seen from the increase in acts of terror, boycotts, unrest, and intimidation in the black townships. Gen Viljoen said that despite the Lusaka agreement and the other peace initiatives, SWAPO was still active in the north of South-West Africa and the ANC continued to commit acts of sabotage and unrest in South Africa. Because of this, there would be no talk of any falling off in the country's military preparedness.

Consulate Blast Spurs Condemnation of Terrorists
MB031436 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Sep 84 p 6

[Editorial: "New York Blast"]

[Text] The bomb attack on the South African consulate in New York is an outrage. Whatever anti-apartheidists in America may think about the Republic, there is no justification for attacking a consulate. Indeed, if all the activists against foreign governments which are represented in New York were to emulate this kind of vicious attack, New York would be kept up most nights by bomb blasts.

Not that the perpetrators of such attacks achieve anything. South Africa will not change its policies because a consulate is badly damaged. Nor will the radical elements in South Africa gain any advantage because of the attack. The contrary is true.

South Africans will be outraged, as we are, that their consulate in New York is attacked in this manner. And such attacks merely strengthen their resolve to determine their own future, in their own way, whether bombs go off in Johannesburg, or New York, or anywhere else.

In this we are just as determined as the people of Northern Ireland, or Israel, or any other land which is subjected to terrorism, not to retreat one centimetre. However, we concede that from a propaganda point of view the bomb attack in New York gives the anti-apartheidist groups the kind of publicity they want. Unfortunately, there is a great deal of anti-South African sentiment in America at present, spurred on by organisations opposed to South Africa. So we cannot expect the outrage to win us any sympathy.

Nevertheless, with the horror of the latest car-bomb suicide attack on the U.S. Embassy in Beirut still fresh in their minds, the American people must realise that no terrorism, whatever cause it professes to espouse, can be condoned. The attack on the South African consulate is simply the latest manifestation of the terrorism President Reagan has just condemned.

Although nobody was injured in the New York blast, there was no guarantee that innocent people would not be killed or injured. As for the South African Government, it knows from the attacks on Government offices in South Africa that only the strongest security arrangements against bomb attacks will suffice. Reports from New York that visitors to the consulate have been surprised by the comparative lack of security surrounding it are not correct, according to information *THE CITIZEN* has. Nevertheless, the South African authorities should consider tightening security even further at all consulates and embassies abroad.

Finally, it is a tragedy that at the start of reform this country is going through such a torrid time. For this we can thank the political clergymen who travelled the world condemning this country as having a Nazi-style government. We can thank the political clergymen and others who have helped to whip up sentiment against investment in this country, creating a feeling of bitter antagonism towards South Africa.

We can thank the United Democratic Front and its affiliated bodies for the boycotts and disruptive tactics they used to mar the Coloured and Indian elections and get us hammered abroad. And we can thank the elements in these organisations, which exploited grievances to the point that we had the worst riots since Soweto '76 — and the worst publicity.

With the world's eyes now forcused on South Africa, we must take great care that, unlike the case of the Durban Six and the South African Four, we not do anything further to exacerbate matters. The battle to keep friends, never mind win them, is now tougher than it has ever been.

UN Organizations Stepping Up Anti-RSA Activity
MB031400 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The remark by the South African minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, in New York that what he called cleverly designed resolutions at the UN could maneuver this country's allies and trading partners into positions from which they would not be able to escape, is one which should be taken seriously.

The current session of the General Assembly is being held against the background of a watershed year for South Africa. There have been major events, such as the prime minister's European tour, the Nkomati Accord, and other moves towards rapprochement in South Africa, and the new constitutional dispensation, all of which South Africans might have believed should have led to a softening of the UN's attitudes. Quite the opposite has happened since these historic events.

In fact, says South Africa's ambassador to the UN, Dr Kurt von Schirnding, organizations within the UN have stepped up their campaigns, we must not underestimate their potential for mischief and damage. What is seldom fully appreciated in South Africa is the proliferation of organizations within the UN which are devoted entirely or on a semi-permanent basis to undermining South Africa's image, and to isolating this country diplomatically, economically, and culturally.

Last year Mr Barend du Plessis said in parliament that it was estimated that the UN aided the world campaign against South Africa to the extent of several billion dollars. Total direct costs of the UN's anti-South African operations was more than $12.5 million a year, while it channeled more than $26 million a year to supporters of SWAPO, the ANC, and the PAC. He said indirect advantages flowed from UN actions to literally hundreds of organizations. Obviously because of the inbuilt nature of the activities and campaigns of these UN committees and organizations, it is virtually impossible to achieve a turn about at any short notice, if at all.

Domination of the UN by the Soviet Union, with its surrogates and fellow travelers in the Third World, has led the American ambassador, Mrs Jean Kirkpatrick, to remark that something must be done to make the UN less harmful, damaging, unfair, and hypocritical. That being the American experience at the UN, South Africa can hardly expect any better treatment. Indeed, even UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar has despaired of what is happening in the world body. Back in 1982 he noted that the UN had strayed far from the charter in recent years, and he warned that we are perilously near to a new international anarchy.

The UN's record since its creation in 1945 underlines this view. Since then, 140 wars around the globe have claimed close to 10 million lives, and there is more evidence of the UN contributing to conflict than resolving conflict situations. South Africa's response to these campaigns has been decisive and clear. In an address to the Security Council in May of last year, Ambassador Von Schirnding said South Africa would not bow to threats and would not be held hostage by intimidation, while State President P.W. Botha warned South Africa's enemies during his European tour that this country was no pushover.

In the final analysis, the plus side of it all is that South Africa's status as a regional power in southern Africa is being accepted as a fact of life in this part of the world. While it is in South Africa's interests to keep a close watch on UN developments, it is the recent positive developments within her region that are of overriding significance.

P.W. Botha's Political Ties Draw Criticism

MB031726 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
27 Sep 84 p 12

[Editorial: "The President Must Cut His Bonds"]

[Text] It is not difficult to see why, as executive president, Mr P.W. Botha is keen to keep his position as leader of the National Party. He is, after all, the ruling party's effective leader. Tomorrow he starts off his seventh year in that particular office. Yet in an ideal society, which Mr Botha constantly reminds us we do not inhabit, it would be better to have a broader-based president owing allegiance to all his subjects, instead of one pandering only to Nationalists.

What is more difficult to understand and even more difficult to condone is his hanging on to the position of Cape leader of the National Party. Because of the provisions of the new constitution, Mr Botha has had to jettison his parlimentary constituency of George. And wily old political fox that he is, he knows a politican must retain a constituency to stay in power. It is a pity he sees the need to retain his Cape constituency instead of accepting the broader powerbase of the National Party as a whole.

He is the very man who is pleading for consensus in politics and for a move away from strict party political lines. Why then does he insist on guarding the Cape? Is he afraid of Mr Chris Heunis, his natural successor to the Cape leadership? Or does he feel his Cape Nationalists need to be spoonfed the new deal, for they have already shown a reluctance to accept blacks as citizens equal to those designated Coloured in the Western Cape. Only a 40-minute address to the Cape congress by Mr Botha managed to get the insufferable Coloured labour preference policy scrapped without open dissent.

We believe Mr Botha is doing himself, his new deal and his country no good by continuing to cling to the Cape leadership. It is time to show he is no longer restricted by the narrow parameters of old party loyalty; to show he is prepared to make the presidency a thing which will build bridges instead of retaining walls between sections of the community.

Simba Company Faces Boycott Over Alleged Racism

MB031032 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] There is growing support around South Africa for a boycott of Simba chips and peanuts. And as Carmel Ricard reports, Simba's managing director has admitted that the company profits will be affected if the boycott continues.

[Ricard] A number of traders in Durban and Pietermaritzburg have pledged their support for a boycott of Simba products. And in Cape Town this afternoon, a meeting is to be held between the Transvaal-based managing director of the company and the Western Cape Traders Association. The traders, representing more than 2,000 retailers, had agreed not to stock Simba products in support of the growing boycott.

The boycott follows a mass dismissal of more than 400 workers from the Isando plant more than a month ago. When the management hired a new work force, they replaced the 400 African workers with Colored workers. A number of community and student organizations have said they will support a boycott because they condemn Simba's attitude, which they call racist. Management denied that their policy was racist, saying that when they had to rehire staff there were Coloreds at the gate. Carmel Ricard, Capital News Durban.

SWAZILAND

Joint Commission Meeting With Zambia Opens

MB031914 Mbabane Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The minister of commerce, industry, mines, and tourism, Mr Derick von Wissel, today said the Zambia-Swaziland Joint Permanent Comission is responsible for the planning and implementation of bilateral programs of cooperation in order to encourage and promote the development of both countries.

Officially opening a meeting of the Zambia-Swaziland Joint Commission at the Royal Swazi Sun International Hotel this morning, the commerce and industry minister said the commission was established bearing in mind the purpose and princples of the charter of the OAU, adding that it recognized the duty and desire to strengthen and consolidate the existing political, economic, and social relations, and was also anxious to develop comprehensive cooperation based on absolute equality and mutual benefit, with the aim of raising the living standards and quality of life of the people of Zambia and Swaziland.

Mr Von Wissel said since the signing of the agreement much attention has been given to the establishment of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference and the Preferential Trade Area, adding that both these organizations have made considerable progress in achieving their declared objectives. He told the Zambian delegation that Swaziland and Zambia have close historic ties, which were nurtured and encouraged by President Kenneth Kaunda and the late King Sobhuza II.

Speaking in the same meeting, the Zambian minister of the national commission for development planning, Dr H.S. Meebelo, said Zambia and Swaziland can do more to encourage the cooperation by cooperating in the fields of education, transport, and communications.

Defense Minister Dube Denies Soldiers in Crossfire

MB031630 Mbabane Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The minister for defense and youth, Brigadier Fonono Dube, has denied as false the reports that soldiers were caught in crossfire at Lomahasha at the weekend. The story was carried by *THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND* on the front page today. According to the paper, two members of the Umbutfo Defense Force are at Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Hospital in Manzini where they are receiving treatment.

THE TIMES quoted its well-placed source saying a party of 25 Frelimo soldiers had run for cover in a Swazi army camp, apparently running away from Mozambique National Resistance rebel forces. The rebels stormed into the camp and opened fire, during which two Swazi soldiers were wounded, said the paper. However, the minister of defense and youth has issued a statement in which he denied the story as very untrue.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Attends UN Meeting; Addresses Groups

U.S., Britain Criticized

MB021032 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] The prime minister addressed a news conference at UN Headquarters, where he criticized the United States and Britain for being reluctant to condemn racist South Africa for its violation of human rights. Comrade Mugabe noted that the impasse over Namibia's independence has lasted far too long, with Pretoria trying to frustrate any exercise which falls within UN Resolution 435, which calls for an end to hostilities and the holding of democratic elections.

He questioned the reasons behind the Reagan administration's support for Nicaraguan bandits on the pretext that the progressive Sandinist government of Comrade Daniel Ortega failed to uphold democracy, while Washington refuses to (?extend similar) support for South African liberation movements.

Comrade Mugabe asked whether democracy can have two definitions. Commenting on the drive towards the establishment of a one-party state in Zimbabwe, Comrade Mugabe ruled out the multiparty system. Today, the prime minister meets UN Secretary General Dr Peres de Cuellar before addressing the 39th ordinary session of the United Nations General Assembly for the first time.

Bankers Told of Investment

MB021045 Harare Domestic Service in English
0800 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, says Zimbabwe will remain open minded and encourage foreign investment in given fields (?as set out in investment guidelines). Speaking to American bankers and industrialists yesterday, Comrade Mugabe said the government will reinstate dividend remittability as soon as possible in the new year once the outcome of the November-February rain season is clear.

He said Zimbabwe's economy will be in a stronger position not only to induce favorable fiscal deficits and the rate of inflation, but also see a resumption of high rates of growth resulting from better weather and balance of payments situations. Comrade Mugabe, who arrived in the United States on Saturday, is scheduled to meet the UN secretary general, Dr Javier Peres de Cuellar, before addressing the 39th ordinary session of the UN General Assembly for the first time.

Speech to UN Assembly

MB030820 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, yesterday addressed the 39th ordinary session of the United Nations Gen-

eral Assembly in New York for the first time. Comrade Mugabe told the General Assembly that the world body should condemn and reject racism, militarism, intervention, and destabilization irrespective of who and where these are perpetrated. He noted that what the United Nations was formed to protect 40 years ago is what now characterizes the global situation, which he described as quite sombre.

The prime minister further addressed the international community, especially the wealthy and militarily more powerful nations, to rise to their collective responsibilities as crises confronting world civilization will continue relentlessly until civilization is destroyed. Comrade Mugabe noted that world peace, the international economic situation, respect for the principles of equal rights, and self-determination of all people are equally in jeopardy.

He condemned the Pretoria regime for its continued terror in South Africa, repression and exploitation of the country's black majority, systematic military intimidation, [word indistinct], and political and economic blackmailing of its neighbors. The prime minister added that global negotiations must remain the prelude of concerted efforts aimed at restructuring international economic relations.

Banana Expresses Regrets at Chinamano's Death
MB021314 Harare Domestic Service in English
1125 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] The president, Comrade Canaan Banana has expressed grief and shock at the death of the ZAPU vice president, Comrade Josia Chinamano. Comrade Chinamano, who was 62, died in Harare yesterday after an illness.

In a statement released from State House today, President Banana said Comrade Chinamano was one of the early Zimbabweans to struggle for freedom, dignity, social justice, and equality. Comrade Banana said Comrade Chinamano started the first community education center in Zimbabwe, and his example was emulated by others as more community centers sprang up throughout the country. Comrade Chinamano is survived by his wife, (Ruth), and five children.

Chinamano Receives Full Honors
NC022100 Paris AFP in English 1908 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Harare, Oct 2 (AFP) — In a reconciliatory gesture towards the oppositon ZAPU Party, the government said today that ZAPU Vice-President Josiah Chinamano has been declared a national hero and will be buried at the Heroes Acre National Monument here. Mr Chinamano died Monday evening at the age of 61. Deputy Prime Minister Simon Muzenda said his hero's status was in view of his contribution and sacrifices for the liberation of Zimbabwe.

Mr Muzenda said Mr Chinamano was "one of the long-standing nationalists and was a true and indeed dedicated son of Zimbabwe who, instead of amassing a lot of wealth like other people of his calibre, worked for the freedom of his people." Zimbabwe President Canaan Banana expressed "shock and grief" over Mr Chinamano's death, praising the politician for his work for equality and social justice.

The government's official recogntion of Mr Chinamano is considered significant because Mr Nkomo's ZAPU Party has repeatedly complained that its leaders have not been given proper credit for their contributions to the country. Some ZAPU members are already buried at Heroes' Acre, although the majority are from Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ZANU and its former ZANLA guerrilla force, which also fought for independence.

A Shona speaker in a party mainly representing the Ndebele minority, Mr Chinamano was generally respected as a moderate working to bridge the gap and promote unity between the rival parties of Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe.

UK Policy on Sanctuary Called 'Discriminatory'
MB290908 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English
0430 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The confrontation between the British and South African governments over the six activists who have taken refuge in the Durban consulate is blowing up into a major diplomatic storm. Detention orders have been issued against these dissenters in connection with the violence and civil unrest that preceded and accompanied the recent elections for the Colored and Indian parliamentary assemblies.

It is not within the competence of Radio Truth to argue the merits of the case in terms of international law and diplomatic customs. The South African authorities maintain that the British action in harboring the six was an obstruction of law enforcement in South Africa and a violation of general consular practice. The UK Government insists that the people will not be forced to leave the consular building against their will.

As a retaliatory measure, the Pretoria regime has refused to send back to the UK four men due to appear in a British court on charges related to an alleged breach of the United Nations arms embargo against South Africa. The RSA Government had stood bail for the four businessmen and had given an undertaking that they would appear in court on the due date.

The only point we wish to make is that the British Government and its consular officials appear to be highly selective in their policy of providing sanctuary. Last year, a British immigrant to South Africa, his wife, and their three children were refused assistance by the British consular general in Johannesburg. The man and his family were stranded after the firm which employed him closed down. When they refused to leave the consulate because they had nowhere to go, the South African police were called in to remove them. This indicates that the British action in Durban was a cheap propaganda ploy to gain applause from the bleeding hearts brigade worldwide. It could only have happened in South Africa where the British could be guaranteed a favourable reaction from the United Nations, the OAU, the Commonwealth, and the Nonaligned Movement.

What would happen to a dissident, a detainee, or a criminal wanted by the law in Zimbawbe, who sought refuge in the British Embassy? We would be prepared to wage that he would be handed over to the authorities very promptly. By the same token, we will be interested to hear what happens to the Indians recently arrested in Zimbabwe for attempting to smuggle drugs into South Africa using our country and Botswana as a conduit route.

This is the second case in a few months in which Indians are alleged to be the main culprits in this pernicious trade. Fast-time mandrax tablets to the value of $750,00 were seized from an Indian traveler at Harare Airport. The present intercept involves over $250,000 worth of illegal drugs. Normally, and quite rightly, any form of drug smuggling arouses worldwide concern and condemnation. we will see how much publicity is afforded this particular case, especially by that great champion of human rights, Mrs Indira Gandhi.